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Furs J. Wolf
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Column One
By David Courtney

KOREA has clambered over its dead and debris of war from a military to a political issue. That has been the effect of General Eisenhower's promise to go personally to the peninsula and settle its troubles. The General's intervention upset not only the Democratic election campaign, but also the Korean intentions, open and covert, of U.N. M. Schuman and Mr. Eden have just arrived in New York to take part in the General Assembly's Korean debate, but it is difficult to see what they, or the Assembly, can do until they have been let into General Eisenhower's secret.

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EARLY in his campaign the man who is now President-Elect of the U.S. said that Asians should be left to fight Asians and that the South Koreans should be given the responsibility of holding the line against the North. Apparently it was a good campaign argument. The American people, not surprisingly, are sick of having a thousand casualties a week in a war that seems to get nowhere. General Eisenhower's proposal was not taken very seriously by the U.S. Administration or U.N. until, following his decision to go to Korea if elected President, he read a letter from General Van Fleet, in which it was agreed that the South Koreans should be able to fight their own battles if properly trained and equipped, but in which also it was complained that the Defence Department had refused to support General Van Fleet in his efforts to train enough South Koreans to take over the defence of the whole line.

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IT is odd that a serving General should have contributed this controversial piece of intelligence to a presidential candidate's criticism of the Administration. The letter was addressed to General Mood; and a copy was sent to General Van Fleet's wife, who, apparently, passed it on to General Eisenhower. But how the fat got into the fire is less important than the stink it makes when it gets there. The Defence Department, which had tried hard to keep its name out of the political campaign, was, of course, at once compelled to push it in. It agreed that General Van Fleet had recommended to General Ridgeway an increase in South Korean divisions from 10 to 20; but stated that General Ridgway, in passing on the recommendation, had commented that for the time being 20 divisions was as much as could be effectively managed.

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THE intrusion of military quarrels into U.S. politics is, of course, nothing new. Generals Wedemeyer and MacArthur have provided dramatic precedent. What is new in this case is the revelation that certain U.S. military chiefs have been using the long period of the armistice negotiations to build up a powerful South Korean army, which, in the event of an American and U.N. military withdrawal could be relied upon to hold its own against the Northern armies; and which would, presumably, be under the supreme control of Mr. Syngman Rhee.

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ONE cannot help wondering what the other nations committed in Korea think of the Eisenhower-Van Fleet solution; and what the U.N. think of it; and for that matter what the South Koreans think of it. The view of a substantial part of the British Government is probably reflected in a comment appearing in the "Daily Telegraph." "It would be an unthinkable denial of U.N. principles, far more discreditable than would have been a decision to abandon them to their fate in 1950, if the South Koreans were left to shift for themselves now." On the whole, General Eisenhower's pre-Presidential commitment, which now he is probably unable to abandon even if he should wish to do so, seems to have added confusion to a confused issue and exasperation to the mood of exasperation among the allies of America.

Jerusalem, November 7.

Lebanon Rejects Bill Aimed At Border Trade

Political reforms were introduced in the Lebanon by Presidential decree yesterday, while the Parliament rejected an anti-Israel proposal.

The proposal that was turned down on Wednesday would have allocated IL.500,000 for the purchase of additional motor launches to fight trade along the Israel border. This is the first time that any Arab parliament has rejected a proposal aimed against Israel.

The Defence Minister, Phillip Takla, said that smuggling between the two countries was ten times less than that carried on between other Arab countries.

The reforms that were introduced cut the number of M.P.'s in the Lower House from 77 to 44, and established an Upper House of 22, members.

The decree also gives women the right to vote, but they must have had an elementary education. Voting was made compulsory. Syria is the only other Arab state where women have been given the franchise.

The Beirut government has dismissed 20 police officers for being affiliated with political parties. A large-scale clean-up operation that will include other officers is being planned.

Oil Discovered In Tunisia

TUNIS, Thursday (UP). — Oil was discovered in Tunisia today. Prospectors drilling at Maktar in the African desert about 100 miles from here struck a gusher during the night.

Reserves of the well were not yet known but definite proof was given that oil exists under the barren Tunisian sands.

Important deposits of oil would turn the already vital Tunisian desert into an area of prime strategic importance and hold far-reaching economic repercussions for oil-poor France.

France, which holds the protectorate over the country, imports 15m. tons of crude oil a year most of which must be paid for in dollars.

Today, terrorists blew up a ten-yard section of the Sousse-Sfax railway line near Sousse by placing a bomb on the track. Telephone wires were also cut at the place.

Russia Celebrates October Revolution

MOSCOW, Thursday. — Marshal Josef Stalin, dressed in steel-grey tunic, sat surrounded by other Communist Party leaders on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre here this evening at a celebration in honour of the 35th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Mr. V.M. Molotov sat on his right and Marshall Bulganin on his left to hear Michael Peruvhin deliver the main speech. It was Peruvhkin's first major public speech since his appointment as Deputy Premier in January, 1950.

B. G. Congratulates Marshal Stalin

"On the 35th anniversary of the Great October Revolution I convey the best wishes of my Government to your Excellency, to the Soviet Union and to its people," Prime Minister Ben Gurion said in a cable of congratulations to Marshal Stalin.

The Prime Minister went on to say that "in this epic of the historic development of our homeland we are profoundly conscious of the part played by the Soviet Union in the defeat of the Nazi enemy, and acknowledge with gratitude its support given to the State of Israel since its inception."

"May the Soviet people progress and flourish, and lasting peace be established in the world," Mr. Ben Gurion concluded.

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Assembly Votes $23m For Arab Refugee Aid

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The U.N. General Assembly today approved by 50 votes to none with five abstentions a $23m. relief fund for aiding around 850,000 Palestine refugees in the Middle East during 1952-53.

The Assembly voted without debate. Immediately after the ballot Iraq's Fadil Jamali declared he abstained because he believed the amount of the relief money was too low.

Mr. Arthur Lourie, Israel, said he supported the measure because it was aimed at a "complete solution of this problem."

The relief plan, sponsored by the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey, earlier had been approved by the Special Political Committee. Iraq and the Soviet bloc abstained in the Committee vote. Jamali explained then he had refused to vote because of the "discrimination toward the Arabs" of a great power. Other sources said he referred to the testimony of an American official before a Congressional committee.

The Lebanese delegate, Fuad Ammoun, charged Israel yesterday with "aggression against Palestine" and "more recently against Jerusalem."

Intervening in the general Korea debate, Ammoun asked why aggression was being "justly condemned in Korea" and left unpunished in Palestine.

Mr. Gideon Rafael, Israel's delegate, demanded the right to make an immediate rejoinder to the speech but he was refused by the chairman who said that Israel would be permitted to reply during Mr. Abba Eban's speech scheduled for today.

Mr. Ammoun said that Palestine Arabs "attacked by Jewish terrorist gangs supported by an international coalition after the end of the Mandate. He asked why the U.N. failed to intervene against "Israel aggression in Jerusalem." He complained that they permitted Jerusalem "to be ruled by the occupier."

(More Israel Votes — Page 6)

ARAB LEGION STARTS BORDER MANOEUVRES

Arab Legion manoeuvres along the Israel-Jordan armistice lines in the "Triangle" began yesterday morning, according to "Falastin." They are to continue for several days.

Eden Praises Nagib's Approach on Sudan

LONDON, Thursday. — The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said tonight that Britain counted on President-elect Eisenhower's "continued help and cooperation" with the problems confronting the free world.

He declared there had been an improvement in the world situation and added, "There is no reason why we should not reach forward to that unity which should bring lasting peace."

Speaking in the House of Commons general foreign policy debate, Mr. Eden said on the Sudan question, "So far as Egypt is concerned I think we have all been glad to note that there has been a marked improvement in our relations since the present Egyptian Government came into power.

"Admittedly the Egyptian comments (on the British Sudan plan) do raise a number of important points for discussion but the central fact, it seems to me, is that the present Egyptian Government, unlike its predecessor, is showing a readiness to accept the principles of self-government and self-determination in the Sudan and to cooperate with us in giving them effect."

Replying to points about Germany raised in the debate, Mr. Eden said a good many Germans today wished to see their country enter a Western Organization and did not want to see the development of a national army.

Mr. Eden said the only way to meet this danger was to encourage the free and democratic forces in Germany. *(AP, Reuter)*

U.S. Approves Increase Of Korean Army

SEOUL, Thursday — The Pentagon's approval for a "sizable" increase in the South Korean forces was received here a "few days ago," an Eighth Army spokesman said today. He did not explain the apparent delay in dispatch of the orders from Washington to Korea.

Last Monday, General Cornelius Ryan, director of the South Korean training programme, said he had not received the orders although they had been announced in Washington last Friday. The orders have since been passed on to him.

Increased use of South Korean troops became an issue in the U.S. presidential campaign when General Dwight Eisenhower said they should be allowed to take over additional front-line sectors and relieve some American units. There are at present 20 South Korean divisions, but not all of them are on the battle-line.

Relative quiet today shrouded the Triangle Hill area of the central Korean front where key hills have changed hands several times in recent bitter fighting.

Chinese Battered In Try on Hill

SEOUL, Thursday (UP). — A murderous Allied artillery barrage virtually annihilated 200 Chinese Communists who tried today to storm Allied positions between Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge. This second battle in the region today came a few hours after an Eighth Army disclosure that their Commander, General James Van Fleet, had personally inspected the battle area yesterday.

Advancing through their own artillery fire and in the glare of U.N. searchlights and aerial flares, the Chinese were an easy target for the Allied barrage. But they got to within 50 yards of the Allied positions before they were cut to pieces by shells.

Hard Currency Budget According to Plan

Foreign currency income and expenditure for the first four months of the 1952/53 fiscal year were in proportion to the estimates for the entire year, according to figures for July-October, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The entire foreign currency budget for the year beginning July 1, 1952, amounts to $366m. Sixty-five million dollars are to be received in the form of German reparations in the beginning of the second half of the fiscal year.

It is understood, that the $65m. from the reparations has been divided into $42m. "sure" and $23m. "possible". Whether these $23m. will be received by the end of the foreign currency fiscal year depends on the pace of orders placed in Germany.

During the first four months, the Ministry of Finance maintained another basic principle of the foreign currency budget, namely that the total volume of the short term commitments not be increased.

No particular development in the efforts to transform most of the short term commitments into long term credits has yet taken place. The Ministry has, however, started to transform some short term commitments to medium term credits of one to two years, it was reported.

'Federation Not Likely To Be Accepted'—Heller

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — None of the Zionist organizations in the U.S. are likely to accept Prime Minister Ben Gurion's idea of a unified Zionist organization in America, Rabbi James G. Heller, president of the Mapai-affiliated Labour Zionist Organization of America, told correspondents here today. Support is more likely for the American Zionist Council on condition that the Council deal only with general political and educational issues — "not to foster political aspirations among the Zionist organizations themselves," Rabbi Heller said.

Zionism now needed to be revaluated and the relationship between Israel and Jews abroad must be something like that which prevailed between Jerusalem and the Diaspora during the period of the Second Temple.

(Visitor's Gallery — Page 4)

Arab Legion Fires On J'lem Children

Arab Legion soldiers opened up with heavy machine-gun fire on a group of children playing near the no-man's-land in the Musrara quarter of Jerusalem yesterday morning. One of the boys, Jamil Menashe, 14, was wounded, and immediately taken to Hadassah Hospital. Details of the incident were sent to the Israel-Jordan MAC.

(Hins)

Pay Scale Set For Doctors

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A national salary scale for physicians has been approved by the Government, the Histadrut Trades union department announced here today. It will apply to doctors employed by the government and municipalities, as well by Hadassah and the Histadrut Sick Fund.

The wage scale, which increases the salary of government doctors by about 30 per cent, was recommended by a public committee set up in September by Health Minister Y. Burg and Minister without Portfolio P. Lavon. It met under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Becker, head of the Trades Union Department.

The minimum basic monthly salary of a doctor in a hospital will be IL.42, reaching IL.126 in 10 years. Physicians in administrative posts will receive IL.50 to IL.88 extra. Family allowances and annual increments apart. Years considered for living allowances will be calculated according to the accepted practice in the civil service. Doctors who are permitted to have a private practice will get less, according to individual agreements.

The Trades Union Department has also adopted a national wage schedule for qualified engineers.

FRENCH ATTACK ON VIETMINH MASSES

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — French forces today launched a new attack in Northern Indo-China against the estimated 20,000 Vietminh insurgents concentrated in the mountainous Thai country north of Hanoi, according to reports received here.

Launched from Vietri, 80 kms. northwest of Hanoi, the attackers made good progress and were only about ten kms. from other French units which had advanced up the Red River valley.

Chief Arrested: Refused To Renounce Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Thursday. — British troops and police, supported by armoured cars and artillery units, rounded up more than 2,000 Africans today in another sweep through the forested tribal reserves of the Kikuyu tribe in an effort to stamp out Mau Mau terrorism.

At Tigoni, 20 miles from Nairobi, an African Chief was arrested after refusing to denounce the Mau Mau before his people.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. yesterday rejected a Soviet plea, lodged with the question of a new defence plan in Korean truce talks. A State Department spokesman called the complaint a Communist attempt "to double the people."

Mauriac Gets Nobel Prize for Literature

STOCKHOLM, Thursday. — The Nobel Prize Committee today announced the awards of the Nobel Prize for 1952 in Literature and Chemistry to a Frenchman and two Britons respectively.

The Swedish Academy of Literature awarded its highest honour to the novelist and journalist, M. Francois Mauriac.

Two young British biochemists, Mr. Archer Martin, 42, and Mr. Richard Lawrence Millington Synge, 38, were jointly awarded the 1952 Nobel prize for Chemistry for their work on partition chromatography. The Nobel Committee described their discoveries as "one of the most astounding advances of modern science."

Partition chromatography is a means of separating chemical compounds and is particularly useful in the analysis of complicated organic substances, such as proteins.

M. Mauriac is 67 and has been a member of the French Academy for nearly 30 years. He has for many years been regarded as France's leading Roman Catholic novelist. He is a regular leader writer for the conservative newspaper, "Figaro." *(AP, Reuter)*

U.S. to Spur Private Investment Abroad

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. Government today announced an intense campaign to encourage private investment in 30 countries receiving aid under President Truman's "Point 4" Programme for underdeveloped areas.

Government departments are trying to increase still further such investment.

GENERAL ZIONIST WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
32 King George Ave., Tel Aviv
is now over four years' existence
We founded
120 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH CATER TO CHILDREN IN THE MA'BAROT AND IMMIGRANTS' CENTRES
We supply
8,000 hot meals a day for children.
We have trained
300 Kindergarten Teachers for the general trend in the community which we set up.
Help us expand and strengthen our project
SUBSCRIBE TO THE WINTER CAMPAIGN

Eisenhower to Visit Truman Before Flying to Korea

Shaky Majority in Congress

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Dwight Eisenhower's record-setting flood of popular votes continued to edge upward today, but the victory was clouded by the fact that his party failed to win enough Congressional seats to assure certain Republican control of either House.

Stock Market Rallies

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — A wave of enthusiasm swept the stock exchange today after Mr. Eisenhower's victory. This was reflected in gains of up to $3 or more a share and a continued "hardening" of the market.

Latest popular votes with 139,313 of the country's 146,370 precincts counted was: Eisenhower 32,497,888 and Stevenson 26,158,658 for a total of 58,656,546. Eisenrower's percentage was 55.4.

In the Senate, the Republicans will have 48 seats and the Democrats 47. The 96th seat is that of Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, who resigned from the Republican party to campaign for Mr. Stevenson and is now classified as an independent.

In the House of Representatives seven places are still undecided. The Republicans already have 220 seats while the Democrats have 207. Although the latter are leading in all the undecided races the Republicans are assured of a majority. One Representative is an independent.

Among the outstanding Republican senators to be defeated were Cain, of Washington; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Kem, of Missouri; and Ecton of Montana. Democrats who lost included Moody, of Michigan; McFarland, of Arizona; and O'Mahoney, of Wyoming.

Final returns in the gubernatorial races showed that the Republicans won 30 of the 30 state capital seats at stake, turning out five democrats.

In the last contests to be decided Hugo Aronson, Republican, of Montana, defeated John Bonner by 3,000 votes; and G. Mennen Williams, Democrat of Michigan, edged out Fred Alger, Jr., by 4,000 votes. Four other states that turned out the Democratic governors were Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, and Massachusetts.

The all-powerful committees of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives will now be run by Republicans. The speaker of the Senate will be Vice-President Nixon and of the House, Representative Joseph Martin, of Massachusetts.

The Senate committee and their chairmen are expected to be: LABOUR, Taft, of Ohio; FOREIGN RELATIONS, Wiley of Wisconsin (now a member of the U.N. delegation); GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (which handles loyalty investigations); McCarthy of Wisconsin; FINANCE, Millikin of Maryland; RULES, Jenner, of Indiana.

California voters struck from the state constitution a 75-year old article discriminating against Chinese residents. It had restricted employment and residence.

Ben Gurion Lauds Ike For Anti-Nazi Fight

Prime Minister David Ben Gurion yesterday cabled his congratulations to Mr. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the latter's election as U.S. President, "the highest task and responsibility in the world."

"You conducted with courage, wisdom and success the crusade against the most foul and criminal tyranny that ever darkened the annals of mankind," the cable read.

"When I had the privilege of meeting you in Frankfurt after your glorious victory in the World War," the Prime Minister wrote, "I was deeply impressed by your profound humanity, by the penetrating insight you showed for the position of the displaced persons and victims of Nazi persecution, and by your sincere desire to help them to the utmost of your ability."

"I pray that in your new task it will be granted to you to fulfill your noblest aspirations, to consolidate the peace of the world, to spread relations of trust and friendship among the nations, and to further the prosperity of your country and of all mankind."

Cairo Paper Hopes U.S. Will Stop Favouring Israel

CAIRO, Thursday (AP). — The independent morning paper "Al Ahram," quoting its Washington special correspondent, said today General Eisenhower's election "will mark a new era of world peace and an end of America's flagrant partiality towards Israel."

Referring to what it called past U.S. support of Israel "Al Misri" concluded: "America had great prestige among Arab peoples and it is hoped that now Mr. Eisenhower will again extend the hand of friendship to the Arab world."

The Arabs are rejoicing at the election of General Eisenhower because Truman's candidate has failed, and not because the candidate of another party has won. "Falastin," the Old City daily said editorially yesterday.

McDANIEL FLIES TO ROME CONFERENCE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—The U.S. Grant-in-Aid Administrator, Mr. Bruce McDaniel and Mrs. McDaniel flew to Rome this morning for the regional conference of T.C.A. Administrators of Europe and the Middle East. He was accompanied by Mr. Charles McCloy and Mr. W. Van Street of the T.C.A. staff here. Mr. W. Skiles, who holds the Israel desk in Washington, was in the same plane.

Mr. McDaniel said that the conference would deal with technical and administrative matters and was designed to assess the achievements of the T.C.A. programme and to exchange views on future operations. He said that no new policy would be adopted at the 10-day conference which will begin on Monday.

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Accepts Invitation To Make Change Easier

AUGUSTA, Georgia, Thursday (UP). — President-elect Eisenhower today accepted President Truman's invitation to pay a call at the White House during the week of November 17. Mr. Truman had suggested the visit "to facilitate the orderly transfer of the executive branch of the government to the new administration."

Mr. Eisenhower is now here for a short vacation, spending much of his time playing golf. His acceptance disposed of the report that he would leave on his peace mission to Korea immediately.

Meanwhile, Mr. John Foster Dulles, foreign policy adviser to the Republican Party, said in an interview today that he saw the election results as a "mandate to seek a better foreign policy."

"It showed dissatisfaction with many of our foreign policies which brought an inconclusive war in Korea and the loss of many free nations," he said. "The American people and foreign countries should have no fear that our foreign policy will be to their disadvantage. It should be noted that the Republican Party never challenged any of our foreign policies that had been the subject of bi-partisan cooperation."

American Labour leaders told President-elect Eisenhower they "accepted the verdict of the people," but conceded privately that there were small hopes for repealing the Taft-Hartley act and achieving other union aims with the Republicans in power.

Genial Hero Won America's Votes

By Jesse Zel Lurie
POST Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The results still coming in of the still incomplete local elections, in which the Democrats are holding their own, go to prove that General Eisenhower's victory was a personal one.

The American public accepted the genial, popular hero who promised them peace, prosperity, low taxes, and low prices. The extent of "father" Eisenhower's appeal to the independent voters can be measured by the fact that nine of the ten Democratic Senate victories were in states carried by the Republicans presidential ticket.

Four of these defeated Republican incumbents included the reactionary Senators Cain and Kem. Many other Republican Senators barely squeezed through on "papa's" coat-tails with slim majorities in States which Eisenhower carried overwhelmingly.

In Ohio for example, the Republican candidate for Governor, Charles Taft, brother of Senator Taft, lost to the incumbent Frank Lausche by 400,000 votes, while Stevenson lost the state to Eisenhower by a large majority.

SABATH DIES AFTER 24TH ELECTION

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Adolph Joachim Sabath, Democratic Congressman for Illinois, dayen of the House of Representatives, died early today, aged 88, after being re-elected to a 24th term of office.

Mr. Sabath migrated to America from Czechoslovakia at the age of 16. He was the last survivor of the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs in the first world war.

He served in the Congresses of eight Presidents and was Chairman of the House Rules Committee. Mr. Sabath was active in Zionist affairs.

He had a major operation last June.

SWISS AIR PACT TO BE SIGNED

An agreement between Israel and Switzerland concerning flight and landing rights in both countries will be signed at Hakirya today, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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Social & Personal

The Acting President, Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, received the Israel Minister in Belgrade, Mr. E. Toren, in the President's Office at Hakirya yesterday.

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The first meeting of a committee to establish a Seminary of Economics and Administration in Jerusalem in memory of Eliezer Kaplan, will be held in Jerusalem on Sunday night, under the chairmanship of Acting President Yosef Sprinzak. The committee consists of leading personalities from various walks of life, including Government, the national institutions and the public.

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Professor T. S. Simey, of the University of Liverpool, arrived in Israel on Wednesday. Prof. Simey has been sent by U.N. as adviser to the Ministry for Social Welfare on matters of management of social services, research and training of social workers. He is to remain in this country for six weeks.

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Mr. Nathan Sherman, President of the International Paris Corporation of Chicago, and Vice-President of the Technion Society of Chicago, visited the Technion at Haifa this week in connection with the establishment of the new hydraulic laboratory that the Chicago chapter has undertaken to build.

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Dr. H. Wolstein, Medical Director of the Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem, has returned from abroad.

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The exhibition of "Early Persian and Islamic Pottery" at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem, will remain on view until November 15. The exhibition of "Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art" will close tomorrow.

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The film "Land out of the Sea" (Zolder Zee), will be presented by the Binyenay Ha'oma Association, under the patronage of the Netherlands Minister, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday at the Nahalia Secondary School in Jerusalem. The film will be accompanied by a lecture by Mr. M. Pinkhof, Dutch expert at the Nizhon Works in Haifa.

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BIRTH

ZUCKERMANN — To Jehudith, nee Stern, wife of Otto Zuckermann, on October 22, 1952, in Haifa—a son.

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ENGAGEMENT
WOLFF—KUGELMANN

The engagement is announced of Second Officer G. G. Wolff, son of [illegible] and Mrs. H. Wolff, Israel, to Ruth I. Kugelmann, B.Sc., niece of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kugelmann, London.

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Life is reflected in Family Announcements; people read them and they are the best and simplest way of informing your relatives and friends of any important family event.

New Hebrew Economic Weekly Published

POST Economic Correspondent

"Kalkalan" (Economist) is the name of a new weekly periodical devoted to economics and published in Jerusalem, the first of its kind in the Hebrew language.

The first issue appeared yesterday and contains in its six pages of normal newspaper format articles on income tax, railways, the economic sector of the Histadrut and a detailed survey of the electricity industry. There are, in addition, local and foreign economic news, stock exchange and market quotations, as well as time tables of sailings and airline departures. Editorials deal with the budget deficit and releases from the Counterpart Fund of the American grant. All contributions are unsigned.

The new weekly, which is printed by the Jerusalem Post Press, is edited by Mr. E. Levy, with Mr. A. Tritel and J. Kollek as assistant and responsible editors, respectively.

Discuss Need For Efficiency in Gov't

The need for improved efficiency in Government agencies were discussed yesterday in Jerusalem at the second meeting of the special committee, headed by Minister without Portfolio Pinhas Lavon, recently established to study the functioning of all ministries.

Every ministry was represented by either the director-general or his deputy. They heard committee members outline the aims of the programme, which is essentially aimed at "streamlining" the Government machine wherever possible, either by dismissing excess personnel, transferring not needed employees to departments which may be understaffed, or by retaining the present setup state of affairs if it is satisfactory.

After a discussion, it was decided to hold another session next week when proposals are expected to be made.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
PREMIERE
TEL AVIV — Habimah — Tuesday, Nov. 11 — 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA — Ahuza — Thursday, Nov. 13 — 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV — Habimah — Tuesday, Nov. 18 — 8.30 p.m.
Khovanchina
Famous Russian Opera
Musical Director & Leader: Dr. I. Dorfi
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
N.A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Based on the drama by A. Pushkin
Scenery: A. Aharoni
Producer: EDIS DE PHILIPPE
Conductor: M. GOLDSCHLAG
Stage Manager: G. MERSER
Stage Masters: G. PINHAS, Y. SHALEM
Ticketa: Habima, 47 Allenby, Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-offices. Haifa: Ginsberg's office.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Republicans, Democrats United On Support of Israel—Ha'aretz

All the local morning papers but one commented yesterday on the results of the American elections. "Ha'aretz" (Independent) said that since Wilson there have been no differences of opinion on principle with regard to the support of Zionism and the Jewish state, and there is no reason to assume that the new President will deviate from this tradition. Its sources are twofold: The Christian approach according to which the Jews should be helped in their national renaissance, and American political self-interest which makes the support of a democratic state in the Middle East imperative. Nothing has changed in this respect and the Israel public sends its congratulations to Dwight Eisenhower with the hope that relations between the two countries will yet become stronger and closer.

"Davar" (Histadrut) stresses (as did most other Hebrew papers) that Eisenhower's victory was first and foremost a personal victory: his slogans were peace and order. It is too early to reach any conclusions about his domestic and foreign policies, and it should only be hoped that the General will look for his advisers among the liberal and progressive wing of his party. As for Eisenhower's attitude towards Israel, the paper expresses confidence that the bi-partisan approach on this issue will continue in the future.

Spur to Reaction

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) faced a difficult task: both papers had declared on the eve of the elections that "Stevenson was the greater evil" or that "Stevenson was Wall Street's Candidate Number One." Obviously they could not interpret, as they should have done, the victory of Eisenhower as a defeat for Wall Street. "Kol Ha'am" solves the dilemma by headlining the U.S. election news "The Neo-Nazis in Bonn are happy about the election of Eisenhower."

"Al Hamishmar," now that the "greater evil" has been beaten, said that the victory of Eisenhower signifies the further encouragement of reaction in the U.S., and the aggressive anti-Soviet line. "Truman has sown, and Eisenhower reaped the fruits." "Eisenhower revealed his real face in the election campaign: he is an out-and-out reactionary who serves as rallying point for all the fascist, anti-negro and anti-semitic forces."

"Herut" in its leading article tries very hard to create the impression that Eisenhower is, if not a member of "Herut," at least a fellow traveller, and it expresses great satisfaction with the defeat of the ruling party, drawing what it deemed obvious parallels to Israel. The importance of Dr. Silver and the American Zionists has grown, says the paper, and it is hoped that the public in this country will learn a lesson from the American elections and follow suit.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) on the other hand is comparatively restrained in its comment, perhaps somewhat unexpectedly: The result of the elections should not be interpreted as a move to the right or a step in the direction of reaction: it was not a non-confidence vote for the Democratic party but an act of political maturity on the part of the electors. In their eyes 20 years of continuous rule by one party had been enough, regardless of whether it had been good or bad. "Haboker" believes that the elections have been a lesson in practical democracy from which all countries, including Israel, could profit.

"Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) emphasizes the historic achievements of F.D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman in the history of the Jewish people. The new President is still a tabula rasa in many respects. He has been a great leader in war, but he has also given cleverly expressed his ideas on many civil problems, and this included his attitude towards American Jews and Zionism. The paper hopes that the mutual interminations of the election campaign will soon be forgotten, united unity restored and the great tradition of the bi-partisan policy towards Israel continued.

"Omer" (Histadrut) says that, unlike Israel, there are no important differences of opinion between the rival parties on foreign political issues, and even the existing differences in domestic politics have been exaggerated in the election campaign.

Sachar Insurance Has IL. 250,000 Income

The Sachar Insurance Co. Ltd., of Tel Aviv, one of the youngest in the country, recently reported that premium income in 1951, the third year of the company's existence, totalled almost IL.125,000; and that this figure will rise to approximately IL.200,000 in the current year. This income does not include life, marine, and car insurance.

The accumulated reserves amounted to 40 per cent of the IL.100,000 capital at the end of the first three years. Every year showed a net profit, being in 1951 IL.3,432. IL.40,000 was outstanding on mortgage loans and the same amount was kept in cash at the end of 1951.

The main shareholders of "Sachar" are Messrs. Sachar Bros. and the Eagle Star Insurance Company of London, one of the largest British insurance companies.

BANK MANAGERS RETIRING ON PENSION

Mr. Moshe Barsilai, veteran manager of the Jerusalem branch of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel, who has worked in the Bank for 45 years, and his Assistant Manager, Mr. Menahem R. Cohen, who has also been with the Bank for over 40 years, have retired on pension.

The new manager is Mr. Matityahu Luns, who has been assistant manager of the Haifa branch since 1936. Mr. Y. Yanowski, one of the Jerusalem Bank's veterans, will be the new assistant manager.

A gardening school, sponsored by WIZO and the Working Women's Council, was opened in Petah Tikva yesterday.

LOST — CORAL NECKLACE on Nov. 2, 1952 Ben Yehuda vicinity Bograchov, Tel Aviv
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Israel's Requests Have 'Grown So Considerably'

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

HAKIRYA, Thursday. — Israel's requests for information and educational material from the Information Department of the United Nations have "grown so considerably" that they may not be met in full, Mr. Benjamin A. Cohen, Assistant to the U.N. Secretary-General, has reported.

He was replying to the speech of the Israel delegate, Mr. A. Livran, in the debate on the Geneva Information Office budget in the Budgetary and Administrative Committee. Mr. Livran had said he hoped that no cuts would be made in the budget because Israel was dependent solely on the Geneva office for information as she was unable to make use of the regional office in Cairo.

In the U.N. Social and Humanitarian Committee on Monday, Israel abstained from voting on the Soviet resolution calling for the control of propaganda "promoting aggression and war." The resolution was defeated by 22 votes to 19 with 13 abstentions.

It was explained that as no report had been submitted by the body appointed last year to enquire into the matter contained in the Soviet proposal, Israel could not judge the matter properly and thus could not vote.

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At the Piano: ARKAT.
At the Microphone: SIMONA DEVIR, Singer.
Reservation of tables between 6-7 p.m.
Dark Green Gabardin.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.55 p.m. today and ends at 5.51 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Veyera (Genesis 18.1 — 22.24)
Haftorah (Isaiah 66.23 — 66.24)

JERUSALEM
Synagogues: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Sarona; Rabbi Y. Arieli. Tomorrow: Rabbi, 8.00 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.00 p.m.; Ateret, 8.15 p.m.; Hayil, Y'Rushalmi (Gen. Rabbati): Tonight: 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabat, 8.30 a.m.
Ashkenazi Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphans Home, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon Dr. Shmuel Eisdorfer.
Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Beth Israel (94 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 6.45 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabat 8.15 a.m.
Beit Shivat Zion (47 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 4.45 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabat, 8.15 and 5.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.
Beit Shivat Zion (5, Bezalel St.): Tonight, 4.45 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabat, 8.15 a.m., Minha, 4.30 p.m.

HAIFA
Beth Israel (Persian Hesed): Tonight, Minha, 5.40 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabat, 8.15 a.m.
Beth Israel (Sh. Carmel): Tonight, Minha, 5.40 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabat, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit 7 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM
English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah): 8.30 p.m.; (Primitive Church of the Jews): H.C., 7.30 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church (Scot. Mission): M.S., 10 a.m., Rev. H.L. Pincott, assisted with Y.M.C.A.
Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Bar Kochba St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.
Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.
Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel); Language: German. 10 a.m. English. French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel; Language: French. Dominican Chapel; Language: French. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Language: French. English, German, Italian.
American Synod Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Pastor M. G. Grabenorn.
Bible Evangelical Mission, Association of God Mansfield Band, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Foster).
Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 5.30 p.m. All welcome.
Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 114): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA
Anglican Church (Episcopal): 10 the Church of the Saviour, German Colony (old 19 Elat St.): H. C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. G. Allison, P.O.B. 2073.
Church of Scotland: M.S., 10 a.m. (St. Peter's Church): E.S., 7 p.m. (Talbieh School).
St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa: Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.
French Hospice: 8 p.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.
St. Anthony's Church (Terra Sancta): 9 & 10 a.m. 5 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

Where to Go

5-6 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Entrance Box 15. Feeding time: 3-3 p.m.
6.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road.
9-1: (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibition of Early Islamic and Persian Pottery (from the collection of Mr. Harry Philipps). Contemporary Dutch graphic art. New acquisitions. Recent additions to the collection of Chinese Art. Exhibit of the Month: "The Dancer," Chalk drawing by Edgar Degas (1834-1917). Recently acquired by the Museum. Bezalel.
9-1: Art Library, Bezalel Museum.
9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition Also temporary exhibitions Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-1: (also tomorrow?) Sachsenitz Youths, 11.30-12.30: Film show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.
10-1: (also tomorrow): Ancient Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House.
5.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (recorded): Fidio, "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," and Beethoven, "Symphony No. 5." Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TOMORROW:
11 a.m.: JERUSALEM
"Saturday Recorded Music Hour: Mozart, "Concerto No. 6 in D," and Rachmaninoff, "Symphony No. 2." Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

TEL AVIV
10-7 (also tomorrow): National Exhibition, over 300 painters and sculptors from all over the country participating. Museum.
8 p.m.: "Arsenic and Old Lace," Chamber Theatre, Chel Shem Hall.
7 & 9 p.m.: String Quartets by Beethoven (op. 59/3, no. 131): Museum.

RAMAT GAN
8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, "Wonderful Revue, "It Will Be Good." Ramat Hall.

HAIFA
10-1, 4-6: (also tomorrow): UNESCO Exhibitions 1) "Human's Rights"; 2) Reproductions of old Masters. 13th-16th Municipal Museum, Town Hall.
4-6 p.m.: (tomorrow 10-1 & 4-6): Exhibition of sculpture by the Paris sculptor Constantin-Artan' Haus, 32 Ussishkin Avenue.

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SHIPS EXPECTED
6.11 SOTONIA, Gen. Cargo. BIRFROST, Frozen Meat. TRAKIA, Cont. T. PRINCE, Gen. Cargo. P. PRINCE, Gen. Cargo. ETIVIDOG, Gen. Cargo. VINGALAND, Frozen Fish. ANTARCTIC OCEAN, Frozen Fish. Gen. Cargo.
7.11 NURFAN, Barley.
8.11 VIRGINIA, Gen. Cargo. DROMIT, Gen. Cargo.
10.11 EXERSMONT, Gen. Cargo.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 4 & 8 p.m.

ARNON: Halls of Montezuma.
EDEN: Texas Carnival. Also today at 2 p.m.
EDISON: La Ronde (4.15 & 8.15 p.m.) Today at 2.30 p.m.: Dancing Years.
OR-GIL: Roses for One More. Also today at 2 p.m.
ORION: Black Magic.
STUDIO: The Belle. Today at 2.30 p.m. Little Women.
Y.M.C.A.: Reed House (8.30 p.m.). Also today at 3.
ZION: Rashomon. Today at 2 p.m.: Silver Cup.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Haifa	24	—	21	24
Mt. Carmel	17	13	13	21
Nahariya	24	14	20	22
Safiriya	21	13	17	20
Lydda	25	16	20	22
Jerusalem	23	12	19	22
Beersheba	29	11	17	27
Eilath	35	17	26	32
Tiberias	28	14	17	27

FORECAST — Fair in the morning and increasing cloudiness during the day with possible rain supply in the North at night. Outlook for Saturday partly cloudy to cloudy.

"A": Monday at 3 p.m. B: Minimum temp. C: Means, yesterday. D: Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

Taxes owing for 1951-52 were anticipated at IL.35m. for goods sold in Israel, and IL.2.5m. sold abroad, Mr. M. Vertinsky, general manager of Tnuva, told the Tnuva board meeting yesterday that was 37 per cent more than previous year. The increase was mainly due to the rise in prices.

* * *

Two members of the Beersheba Municipality resigned their posts yesterday, Mr. David Rafaeli, Mapai, and Mr. Avraham Hellman, Mapam. Mr. Reuven Lubianiker, secretary of Mapam, will succeed Mr. Hellman.

* * *

Ten women, believed to be Communists, demonstrated for half an hour in front of the American Consulate in Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, last evening. Protesting against the death sentence imposed by an American court on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for giving Russia information on atomic weapons.

* * *

A veteran clerk of the Haifa Municipality went over to Jordan yesterday to join her family, under the reunion of Arab family scheme. Under the same programme, two Arab women and an Arab youth were allowed to enter Israel.

* * *

Fruitmen meeting in Ramla rejected production of olive oil yesterday after an interruption of four days by order of the Controller. The oil will not leave the premises without permit from the authorities.

* * *

For exceeding the speed limit while taking a sick dog to a Veterinarian, Ge'ula Bar Tuv, a Haifa taxi driver, was fined IL.25 with an alternative of 10 days in jail, by the Tel Aviv Traffic Court yesterday.

* * *

Thieves broke into the grocery shop owned by Shimon Aaslia, in Ma'hane Yehuda, Jerusalem, and stole goods reportedly valued at IL.180, as well as IL.10 in cash.

Dirty Shops Closed

Ten establishments in Ra'thanya and Tel Aviv areas were given the following sentences for violation of sanitation laws:

In Ra'thanya: 'Hadar' bakery of Tel Mond, IL.100; 'Milk Centre' of Kfar Hasim, IL.80; a dairy in Kfar Yehezkiel, IL.80; 'Kitor' bakery, IL.80.

In Tel Aviv: Isidore Majerowitz, grocer of a grocery store in Bat Yam, IL.30, or a month in prison, for the same offence. Moshe Kenan, owner of a grocery store in Holon, IL.30, or a month in prison, for the same offence. For similar reasons, Meir Levi, Dov Ba'adila, and Yosef Shalom, owners of a bakery each IL.30; the 'Zondek' bakery of Bat Yam, IL.30 or 45 days' prison; Yosef Fuks, of Givatayim, owner of a Greengrocery Store, IL.30 or a month in prison. In addition, 'Revivim' Ltd., a guest factory in Tel Aviv, was fined IL.30 for not sticking labels on the bottles.

ESTIMATED INCREASES

The preliminary estimate of the food price increases is that they will average between 30 and 40 per cent, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM—Sugar 1 kilo. Aleph. 1,500 grams, Aleph 24, temporary 2. Rice 250 grams. Aleph, Bet. 24; temporary 12. Margarine 250 grams. Kaf 24, Kaf 24, temporary 1, 2, 3, 4. Semolina Aleph. 500 grams. Kaf 24; Bet. 250 grams. Tzadi 2, temporary 60, period 1 to 4. Tomatoes 250 grams. Heh 15, zayin 11, 12. Cheese 250 grams. Chocolate 250 grams, coupon 3, 4, zayin 1 to 4, 250 grams a kilo. Semolina 1 kilo. 30, for tourists and temporary. Onions 250 grams. 46.

TEL AVIV — Sugar 1 kilo. Aleph. 1,500 grams. Aleph 24, temporary 2. Rice 250 grams. Aleph, Bet. 24; temporary 12. Margarine 250 grams. Kaf 24, Kaf 24, temporary 1, 2, 3, 4. Semolina Aleph. 500 grams. Kaf 24, Bet. 250 grams. Tzadi 2, temporary 60, period 1 to 4. Tomatoes 250 grams. Heh 15, zayin 11, 12. Cheese 250 grams. Chocolate 250 grams, coupon 3, 4, zayin 1 to 4, 250 grams a kilo. Semolina 1 kilo. 30, for tourists and temporary. Onions 250 grams. 46.

University Closes Medical School

The Hebrew University yesterday closed the Medical School, as the students in this Faculty have refused to pay tuition fees.

Hebrew University student representatives were yesterday named to the special Government committees that have been set up to study the housing and restaurant problems. These bodies are scheduled to meet Sunday and Monday. The University warning that the whole semester might be lost unless the strike was called off was broadcast last night over Kol Yisrael.

Cost of Secondary Education 'Too High'

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Declaring that "large numbers" of children were unable to continue their studies after elementary school because of the high cost of education, delegates at the Secondary School Association's annual meeting in Jerusalem late on Wednesday night called upon the Government to bear 50 per cent of the institutions' yearly budget.

Fees could be decreased considerably from their present figure of IL.30 monthly if the Government paid half the annual budget, which last year amounted to IL.3m., it was stated.

Other resolutions asked the municipalities to free secondary schools from local taxation and urged the cities to provide them with monetary aid. The Association elected a new executive committee and authorized it to draw up proposals for a scholarship fund, which will be forwarded for action to the Ministry of Education.

Truancy from School Serious in Ma'barot

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Truancy from school has reached critical proportions in the ma'barot, Prof. E. Rieger, Director General of the Ministry of Education, informed a gathering of educationists from the Government and the Jewish Agency at a meeting in Jerusalem on Monday.

About 30 per cent of the 42,000 immigrant children stayed away from school and very few of the 14 to 17-year-olds attended evening-classes organized for them.

As most of this age-group was unemployed, their moral standard had declined, Professor Rieger deplored the spiritual distance between rural and urban youth. A healthy influence was being erected by Gadna in the ma'barot, but a danger existed there of young people developing an "inferiority complex."

Professor Rieger suggested that if schools in town "adopted" schools in ma'barot the gap between different cultures might be closed. The long summer holiday was unsatisfactory in ma'barot where children had nothing to do. It could well be made shorter.

Body Set Up To Spur Hebrew Study

The foundation of a voluntary body to promote the study of the Hebrew language and culture was approved at yesterday's plenary session of the Cultural Advisory Council, whose Chairman, the Minister of Education, Prof. Benzion Dinaburg, reiterated the need for the spread of Hebrew among newcomers.

An eleven-man national committee was elected to enlist the aid of local authorities and institutions in sending Hebrew teachers to isolated settlements.

About IL.350 cash were stolen early Thursday morning from the "Tnuva" butcher shop in Rehov Mordechai Ben Hillel in Jerusalem.

Mounted Police To Control J'lem Traffic

A number of handsome, high-stepping police animals made their first appearance in Jerusalem's streets yesterday after being transferred from mobile duty in Tel Aviv.

Their chief task will be to keep traffic lanes smoothly on the main streets, while they will also be used in emergencies.

The mounted police have been successfully used in Tel Aviv, and it was felt they would prove as effective in the capital.

PRISONERS' FARM OPENS NEAR RAMLE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new method of treating prisoners was inaugurated today with the opening of a "Prisoners' Farm" near Ramle. The prison will hold 144 short-term convicts who it is believed will not try to escape. They will live in six barracks, will be comparatively free to move about the 800 dunams of farm land allotted to them.

Police Minister Behor Shitreet said that 30 per cent of prisoners could be re-educated by individual treatment, constructive employment and uncongested facilities, all of which would be features of the new prison. The prisoners will be given autonomy in their social life and will do no hard labour.

Mr. Haim Cohen, the Minister of Justice, asserted that the new centre was "a dream come true," as with "encouragement, education and good atmosphere, much could be done for a prisoner."

Both Ministers lauded the former Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. Ram Salomon, who conceived the idea and partially carried it out. Mr. Y. Frumkin, who succeeded him, and the present Commissioner, Dr. Zvi Herman, who completed the building.

Present at the opening ceremony were Dr. M. Bar-Zohar, President of the District Court; Mr. Yehezkiel Sahar, Police Inspector General, high ranking police and prison warden officers and Government officials.

FALLS OFF LORRY

HAIFA, Thursday. — Fanny Sahar, 18, of the Kurdani Day Camp near here, was seriously injured when she fell off the running board of a military lorry near her home this morning. She was taken to Government Hospital.

Indian Immigrants 'Repent Their Action'

A group of immigrants from India, who returned to their homes last April after demonstrating against the Jewish Agency for alleged discrimination, have asked permission to re-enter the country, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

A letter to Prime Minister David Ben Gurion from Mr. Solomon David in Bombay, with an additional 60 signatures, declared that the group had been under a false impression and was now repenting its action.

"Night and day we are restless, for the picture of Israel does not allow us to remain in peace in India," the letter said.

A second letter also from Bombay, written by Mr. S. Raymond, a member of the group, placed the burden of the blame for the action of the immigrants on four of their leaders who "corrupted the minds of the Indian Jews by making false propaganda."

Mr. Raymond wrote that those who had returned to India were stranded, as jobs and housing were unavailable. He begged the Prime Minister to see that his "misguided children" are brought back to Israel very shortly.

SHIMSHON STRIKE

Following continued fruitless negotiations to settle the six-day old strike at the Shimshon cement plant at Hartuv for non-payment of back wages, the Jerusalem branch of the Histadrut is preparing for an extended walkout of the 350 workers.

Every worker's family was issued this week food chits worth IL.6 for use at the co-operative shops in the Hartuv ma'bara where most of the employees live. Next week they are to receive regular payments from the union's strike fund.

A new branch of Barclays Bank will be opened in Beersheba shortly with temporary offices at the former Palestine Electric Corporation building.

Riley's Annual Report on MACs

The annual report by General William E. Riley, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, to the Security Council dated October 30 was released yesterday. The report covers 40 pages, and the first section dealing with the Egyptian-Israel M.A.C. is given textually here (the three remaining sections will be given on succeeding days.) —

In compliance with the request contained in the last paragraph of the Security Council resolution of November 17, 1950 (document S/1907), I have the honour to submit the following report on the decisions made during the period November 1, 1951 to October 30, 1952 by the Egyptian-Israel, Jordan-Israel, Lebanese-Israel, and Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commissions.

I. EGYPTIAN-ISRAEL MIXED ARMISTICE COMMISSION

A total of 420 complaints alleging violations of the Egyptian-Israel General Armistice Agreement was lodged with the Mixed Armistice Commission during the period from November 1, 1951, to October 15, 1952. Of this total 248 were submitted by Israel and 183 by Egypt. Nearly all complaints alleged violations of the Agreement committed in the proximity of the Armistice Demarcation Line which delimits the Egyptian controlled territory known as the "Gaza strip." This strip is about 4 kilometres wide and 50 kilometres long, and has a population of approximately 250,000 of which 200,000 are Palestinian refugees.

Over half the total number of complaints concerned alleged infiltrations and thefts committed by civilians in the area of the Gaza strip. Only a few complaints concerned major incidents. These alleged crossing of the Armistice Demarcation Line by armed forces attacking civilian dwellings; clashes between military patrols along the Armistice Demarcation Line; an attack on fishing boats by military aircraft; the laying of mines on roads bordering the Armistice Demarcation Line; and violations of territorial air and waters.

During the period covered by this report the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission held one emergency meeting and three formal meetings.

The emergency meeting, held on May 4, 1952, was convened by the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission in order to discuss ways for improving the general situation along the Armistice Demarcation Line which had deteriorated seriously during the previous months. The Mixed Armistice Commission had not functioned since its 36th formal meeting held on October 3, 1951. Although contact was maintained through weekly meetings of a Sub-Committee composed of delegates of each party and a United Nations representative, the failure to hold formal meetings was one of the causes of deterioration in the situation.

At the emergency meeting on May 4, 1952, proposals for action to be taken by both parties to prevent the occurrence of incidents were considered. An understanding was also concluded on the principle of reinstating mixed patrols along the Armistice Demarcation Line. The manner in which this last agreement should be carried out was referred to the Sub-Committee for discussion. Up to the present date, however, no practical arrangement has been reached for its implementation.

The 36th formal meeting was held in two sessions on August 28 and September 3, 1952. Three hundred and fourteen complaints had accumulated on the agenda of this first formal meeting held by the Mixed Armistice Commission in over 10 months. After discussion of the first session of the meeting of 6 September Sunday by the Israel Delegation that all complaints on the agenda should be filed without further deliberations, it was agreed unanimously at the second session that all complaints on the agenda, which by then totalled 314, were "to be considered as acted upon by the Mixed Armistice Commission and to be filed." These included all the complaints mentioned in paragraph one which the parties had decided to place on the agenda (298), together with 16 outstanding complaints submitted prior to November 1, 1951.

An informal agreement was also concluded that no further complaints would be brought before the Mixed Armistice Commission by either party and that direct and frequent contacts between representatives of both sides would be established.

One complaint has been submitted to the Mixed Armistice Commission since that time. The Israel Delegation alleged that a mine had damaged an Israel civilian truck on October 4, 1952. At its meeting on October 7, the Mixed Armistice Commission, by majority vote (Israel Delegation and Chairman in favour; Egyptian Delegation against), condemned the planting of a mine in Israel territory by persons coming from Egyptian controlled territory and called upon the Egyptian authorities to exercise a more stringent control.

The Egyptian Delegation has appealed against this decision to the Special Committee provided for under Article X, paragraph 4, of the Egyptian-Israel General Armistice Agreement. The appeal has been placed on the draft agenda of the Special Committee, after the 10 appeals (seven by Egypt and three by Israel) referred to in my previous report (S/2389, Part I, paragraphs 4 and following).

Repeated efforts have been made to convene a meeting of the Special Committee to consider these appeals, which are from decisions taken by the Mixed Armistice Commission between May and October 1951, but no date has been found mutually acceptable to the parties.

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wish to inform their clients that from Sunday November 9 their offices will also be open from 3.30 to 5 p.m. except Fridays.
Business hours of our Hebrew Talpiot office remain unchanged, — afternoons only.

She Could Use A Bit of Magic Herself

HAIFA, Thursday. — Pleading guilty to obtaining IL.1,600, a diesel, and three second-hand shirts under false pretenses by claiming the power of witchcraft and sorcery, Shlomo Hakohen, 37, of Tirat Hacarmel, was fined IL.400 with the alternative of 60 days in prison in the Magistrate's Court here today. She has returned the stolen money.

According to police, the would-be sorceress obtained the goods and cash from a woman in return for a promise of "luck, riches, and the arrangement of family affairs" — all by magical means.

To impress her victims the accused arranged seances in grave-yards and other more cheerful places where she produced "voices from the beyond." These advised her clients to bring more money. The voices were apparently the result of ventriloquism, while the "witch's" other props included prayer shawls.

Mrs. Myerson Asks For Cooperation in Groves

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, appealed to both citrus grove owners and the workers to cooperate to raise efficiency in the coming fruit-picking season. She was speaking at a country-wide meeting of citrus growers here today.

"To build up the land quickly, a 12-hour working day would hardly be sufficient," she said. As that was not possible, scientific methods should be used to step up production.

Mr. I. Strachilevitz, efficiency expert, who conducted a three-month study last year, said low productivity in orange groves was due to the system of paying daily wages to workers; bad organization in the groves; unqualified workers; and bad relations between owners and workers.

OLIVE GROWERS WANT HIGHER PRICES

ACRE, Thursday.—Strong criticism of the official olive oil price was voiced here this afternoon at a meeting of 80 olive growers representing the largest grove owners in Western Galilee. The Ministry of Commerce has fixed the price at IL.700 a ton. A spokesman said that this was 60 per cent lower than the minimum that the growers had demanded.

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From Saturday, November 8
ORAN Tel. 4917
Sound Week
Music Opera Ballet
THE GRAND CONCERT
Technicolor, Russian Speaking
English & Hebrew Translations
ARMON Tel. 4848
Second Week
TALES OF HOFFMANN
by Offenbach
Technicolor
Mihre Manore Robert Helpmann
Ludmilla Tchorina
AZMON Tel. 3089
second week
THE BLUE VEIL
Jane Wyman
Charles Laughton
Sale of tickets in advance: Balfour Cellar, Rehov Balfour cr. Rehov Nordau
EDISON Tel. 4038
SAMSON and DELILAH
Victor Mature Hedy Lamarr
Technicolor
GAL OR Tel. 4367
Daily non-stop performances
Humphrey Bogart & John Derek
in
KNOCK ON ANY DOOR
Evening Performances:
2nd Week: A Musical Comedy
TARS and SPARS
Jeannie Blair — Alfred Drake
MORIAH Tel. 4379
NIGHT SONG
Dana ANDREWS Merle OBERON
Arthur Rubinstein and the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra
ORLY (Carmel Center) Tel. 4848
and
CARNEGIE HALL
Arthur Rubinstein Isaac Stefan
Lily Pons
Matinees only at 3.30
ELEPHANT BOY
with Sabu
ORION Tel. 4039
THE GOLDEN HORDE
David FARRAR Ann BLYTH
ASPHI Tel. 4021
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LE CHATEAU DE VERRE
Michele MORGAN JEAN MARAIS
Based on the novel by Vicki BAUM

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to and from the Cinema in Haifa.

Israel-U.S. Oil Firm Seeks $5m.

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The newly-formed Ispetrol Corporation of New York, a joint Israel-U.S. concern, has filed its registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The company in which Ampal is large share-holder, is seeking public backing of $5,000,000 to engage in the marketing, supply and distribution of all products in Israel, according to Mr. Rudolf G. Sonneborn, president of the corporation.

Mr. Sonneborn, who is leader of the Israel Dead Drive, said that while his company had the power to engage in oil exploration, there was no intention at present of doing so.

German Delegation Called Back from Saudia

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The West German Government has informed Saudi Arabia that it is withdrawing a Government delegation which was sent from Germany last month, a Foreign Office source said today.

The delegation, headed by Friedrich Daron von Lupin, reached Cairo yesterday and was refused visas for entry into Saudi Arabia by the Saudi Arabian Embassy there. It was originally invited to Jedda at the end of October by the Saudi Arabian Government. It was to discuss trade and the possibility of opening regular diplomatic relations.

The delegation was told that they could not be given visas until the decision of the Arab League's political committee on the German-Israel compensation agreement was made known. The committee met in Cairo yesterday.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. — The resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Japan was announced yesterday evening by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

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Beth Harofe, Wingate Ave.
Saturday, Nov. 8, 1952,
8.30 p.m. sharp
FRANK PELLEG — Harpsichord
URI TOEPLITZ — Flute
HENRY HAUTEL — Violin
DANIEL HOFMEKLER — Cello
BACH EVENING
Contrapunti XII—XV
The Musical Offering

ORCHESTRA
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Conductor:
JASCHA HORENSTEIN
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Sunday, Nov. 9 — Series 3
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Sat.: 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
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ALLENBY
ARTHUR KENNEDY
PEGGY DOW
BRIGHT VICTORY
ARMON DAVID 3rd week
Judy Holliday, Broderick Crawford
BORN YESTERDAY
Columbia Picture
Winner of Oscar Prize
Daily at 5, 7.15 9.15 p.m.
CHEN 3rd and last week
BETTE DAVIS
as a wife and mother whose unbearable ambition wrecks a successful marriage
in
PAYMENT ON DEMAND
with BARRY SULLIVAN
EDEN
JOHN WAYNE
ROBERT RYAN
Flying Leathernecks
Great Technicolor
ESTHER 3rd week
An Unobtrusive
M.G.M.'s Greatest Musical of the Year in Technicolor
AN AMERICAN IN PARIS
Starring: GENE KELLY, LESLIE CARON
Music: GEORGE GERSHWIN
MIGDALOR 4th week
JUSTICE EST FAITE
MOGRABI 6th week
Gregory PECK — Susan HAYWARD
DAVID & BATSHEVA
Daily at 5.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
OPHIR 2nd week
EDYARD KIPLING's
KIM
M.G.M. picture
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.
ORION 2nd week
PAUL MUNI — MERLE OBERON
in the unforgettable movie
A SONG TO REMEMBER
SHDEROTH
Claire Sa. HAVILAND
Montgomery CLIFT
THE HEIRESS
TAMAR 4th week
Evening only!
Ellis HATWOTH
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
A Columbia Picture
Saturday: 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Daytime only:
GUNFIGHTERS
with Fearless Gang
Continuous from 9.15 a.m.-3 p.m.

Woman Finds Result Hard to Swallow

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Thursday (Reuter). — Exactly 27 days after she had pleaded guilty before Mrs. Carrie Hargett—she died by drinking off an election jar by eating the dead body of the pro-Eisenhower "Montgomery Advertiser."

Mrs. Hargett had bet on Mr. Adlai Stevenson in a friendly wager with one of the newspaper's reporters.

She ordered the problem shrewdly. She burned the paper, ground up the ashes in a cup of coffee and drank it down.

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Cables in Brief

DROPPED.—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federated Socialist Republic (Russian proper) has replaced its chairman, P. K. Pimenov, by Mikhail G. Sholokhov, candidate member of the Presidium formed by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party.

ACQUITTAL. — The Rheims Court of Assizes yesterday acquitted Mme. Chevalier of the murder of her husband a few hours after his appointment as a junior minister. The jury considered the killing an affaire d'amour.

ROUND-UP.—The Yugoslav Minister of the Interior told the Communist Party congress in Zagreb yesterday that 13,600 Communist sympathizers had been rounded-up since Stalin. This brings with it to July, 1948. A further 1,871 persons stood trial for espionage, and for treason.

KOMSOMOL.—E. N. Shelepin has been elected Secretary of Komsomol, the Communist Organization of the Soviet Union, replacing C. Mikhailov who is now a member of the Communist Party Secretariat.

RIDGWAY.—General Matthew Ridgway, Supreme Commander Allied Forces in Europe, crossed from Turkey into Greece yesterday after an exhaustive tour.

SHIPS. — In a new note to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, the U.S. has again demanded the return of naval vessels she sent to Russia under Lend-lease in the second World War.

ALONE.—Mme. Jeannette Thorez, wife of the French Communist leader, arrived in Paris by air yesterday from Warsaw. Her arrival alone was linked with current reports that Mr. Thorez has postponed his long-heralded return from Russia.

MAYORS.—Two Jews now head important municipalities in Western Canada. Mr. Jack Friedman having been elected Mayor of Flin Flon, gold-mining centre of Manitoba, and Mr. Harry Weiner, of Medicine Hat, Alberta.

MURDER.—Harold Wheatley, 19, fourteen to the 37-year old Countess of Derby, is standing trial at Prestwich, England for shooting the Countess in the neck and with murdering two butlers with a machine-gun.

COLUMBIA PICTURES proudly presents the Musical Operette by Albert Villemetz
ANDALUSIE
in glorious technicolor
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Music by Francis Lopez
Starting on November 8, 1952, at the ZION HALL, Jerusalem.

By public request again in Haifa
Cecil B. DeMille's Masterpiece
SAMSON and DELILAH
with Hedy LAMARR & Victor MATURE
Technicolor.
Tomorrow, Saturday, November 8
EDOR CINEMA, Haifa.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

From Saturday, Nov. 8, 1952
at the
ALLENBY CINEMA, Tel Aviv
BRIGHT VICTORY
with
ARTHUR KENNEDY — PEGGY DOW
"Arthur Kennedy's poignant performance in the movie "Bright Victory" strums every heart string" Walter Winchell
"A rarity amongst motion pictures ... a thrilling, magnificent film" N.Y. Mirror
"Hollywood has every reason to be proud of itself" Life Magazine
"Just simply great" Fredric March
"One of the finest" Newsweek Magazine
"One of the year's finest ... a superior motion picture experience" N.Y. Herald Tribune

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 6 & 9 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Nov. 8
ARNON CINEMA
The roaring battle story of the Marines' everlasting glory in technicolor
HALLS OF MONTEZUMA
with Richard WIDMARK
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EDEN Tel. 3829
Second Week
A highly entertaining comedy with music and dancing
Esther WILLIAMS
Red SKELTON
Howard KEEL in
Texas Carnival
in technicolor
also today (Fri.) at 3 p.m. and on Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
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weekdays at 4.30 & 8.30 p.m.
FOR ADULTS ONLY
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Arthur Schnitzler's prickliest piece of entertainment that has made a world sensation.
LA RONDE
(DER REIGEN)
with Anton WALBROK—
Daniele DARRIEUX—
Jean Louis BARRAULT—
Gerard PHILIPE—
Simone SIMON—
Dita MIRANDA
NO COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS OR REDUCTION THIS WEEK
Today (Fri.) at 1.30 p.m.:
DANCING YEARS
From Sun., Nov. 9, daily at 2 p.m.
A picture of courage dedicated to youth
THE IRON CROWN
with Prima CARNERA (World Boxing Champion)
AUDITORIUM CINEMA
Tel. 4427 at Y.M.C.A.
Fri. at 2 & Sat. at 8.30 only
20th Cen. Fox Suspenseful Drama
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A cavalcade of adventure, spectacle, mystery and excitement!
BLACK MAGIC
from a story by Alexander Dumas, author of "The Three Musketeers"
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in the biggest picture in ten years. It will hold you in its spell!!!
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First class stars:
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in a drama of love & adventure!
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Cary GRANT — Betsy DRAKE
the well-known stars appear together in one of the greatest comedies of the year
ROOM FOR ONE MORE
presented at the Venice Festival
2 Perf. daily at 4.30, 6.30 & 8.30
Sat. at 5 & 8 p.m. also today at 3 p.m.
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Israel Premiere
Columbia proudly presents
Luis MARIANO
Carmen SEVILLA
in a delightful Spanish musical filled with songs and dances
A great spectacle in glorious natural colours
ANDALUSIE
Friday at 3 p.m.!
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Claude DAUPHIN — Pierrette CAILLOLLE
in Cyril Jay Mitzel Technicolor epic with a cast of thousands tells the pre-revolutionary story of the men and women who braved death for freedom
UNCONQUERED

Personal Notices

To our colleague and friend
ABRAHAM PATAEL
our deepest sympathy on the death of his father
Customs Officers and Guards
Tel Aviv-Jaffa District

Relatives and friends are invited to a memorial gathering for
Baruch Emanuel ז"ל
on the termination of the *SHLOSHIM* on Sunday evening, November 9, 1952, at Evdiatt Lavee, near Tiberias.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR ISRAEL OF NEW YORK
MOETZET HAPOALOT OF THE HISTADRUT
The General Management of Bnei Hahalutzot
requests the presence of relatives and friends at the
UNVEILING OF THE TOMBSTONE
FOR THE LATE
Dr. FANIA MELNIK
which will take place on the anniversary of her death November 15 at 5 p.m. at the cemetery in Haifa.
The same day a Memorial Meeting will be held at 7 p.m. at the Beth Hahalutzot, 9 Tzlog St., Haifa.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday November 7, 1952
Hadrava 10, 5713. — Sabe 30, 1372

THIRTY-five years ago today the salvos fired by the "Aurora" in Petrograd harbour heralded what has since become the most important and most eventful event of the 20th century — the Bolshevik Revolution of November 1917. The few survivors of 1917 in Moscow will be able to assay the cataclysmic changes since the day when the Provisional Government of Kerensky was ousted. Due prominence will be given to the fact that predominantly agrarian Russia of 1917 has moved up from fifth to second place among the nations in industrial output and development. Russia's military strength has grown immensely, its territorial expansion has exceeded the most ambitious dreams of the Czars, and there are millions of people in countries outside Russia who have come to regard Moscow as the Third Rome. The agriculture of the Soviet Union has been collectivised and modernized, and illiteracy has been largely stamped out. What is more, a new type of state, without parallel in human history, has come into existence, and the Soviet leaders seem bent on making it serve one day as pattern for a universal system.

1917/1952

The answer to the question whether the Russian revolution has proceeded according to some plan and whether it has lived up to the hopes of its architects must depend on the yardstick used in the evaluation of its achievements. Most of the Bolshevik leaders have not lived to see this day. Some perished in the civil war or died in the 'twenties; many fell victim to the purges of the 'thirties. But some of the veterans of the revolution are still in power, and are clinging to it more desperately than ever before. The Party is still called "Communist," its ideology is "Marxist-Leninist" and continuity, at least outwardly, has been preserved. Nor will it be denied that from the point of view of the Russian patriot the Revolution of 1917 has immeasurably enhanced Russia's power and influence.

Measured by the declared aims of the Communist leaders of 1917, the reply to the question whether the Revolution accomplished what it had set to do is less certain. Their aim was a socialist state and a regime more democratic than the bourgeois republics. It was to be guided by progressive, internationalist ideals. What happened was that the Russian aristocracy and middle class were annihilated politically, and partly, also physically, from 1917 on. In their place a new ruling group came to the top, which, whether defined as a class or caste is possessed of economic, social, and political privileges without rival in other parts of the world. And though formally and outwardly continuity has been preserved, the original ideas and aims have undergone such drastic and violent change that the ideals revered by the Communists of 1917 have been obliterated. This goes, too, for internationalism and scientific search of truth, for policy towards nationalities and other things by which a regime is tested. Marx and Engels, Lenin and Trotsky, for all their radicalism were descendants of the liberal-democratic and humanist tradition of the 19th century. Their successors have created a new and totalitarian concept. The vocabulary has been retained, but the words have lost their meaning, and any discussion of their purport has become pointless: Democracy and freedom, not less than Socialism and Communism, have ceased to have any connotation for the common man except where the Soviet definitions are accepted as final.

Soviet ideology thirty-five years ago was rationalist, a generation later it has become a number of articles of faith, based on irrational premises. This makes it next to impossible to reach agreement on the evaluation of things Russian between people of divergent views. A myth, a new secular religion, cannot be rationally demonstrated, nor can it be so refuted. One hundred years ago a great Russian poet wrote "Umom Rossii ne ponyat..."; Russia cannot be understood with the mind, it can only be believed in. Now, as then, the world is divided into believers and disbelievers, with the Kremlin believers ruthlessly trying to impose their way upon the rest of mankind.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

THE SHAPE OF THE COALITION

ALL in the old days of Knesset elections, people in cafes were betting again this week — not, however, about the future composition of the Israel Cabinet but on the outcome of the U.S. elections. Many an Israeli behaved as if the elections were his business no less than that of the American people. One of the habitues of the "Atara" put it quite simply: "You see, for the Americans it is a question of whether they will pay more taxes or less. For us, however, it is a question of whether we will get more or less from them taxes."

While all this speculation was going on in the cafes, in the Knesset Prime Minister Ben Gurion announced the appointment of Rabbi M. Nurock as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, replacing the late D. Z. Pinkas as Mizrahi's representative in the Cabinet. Mr. Ben Gurion also announced that he will inform the Knesset about further developments "in due course."

Progressives' Demands

The Prime Minister was evidently referring to the results of talks with the Progressives about their joining the Cabinet, to give the Government the clear majority it lost when Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael walked out.

Aware of the value of their four Knesset seats, the Progressives put forward demands for portfolios in the fields of both education and economics. Both Mapai and the Progressives maintain that no names have yet been discussed; in the Knesset lobby, however, gossip had it that Mapai's Political Committee was willing to give the Progressives the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, with the probable exception of the Food and Rationing Department. Such a step would mean Dr. Dov Joseph's exchanging his post, possibly for that of Finance. It is believed that with this change some of the important economic influence now in the hands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would be transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

The present Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, who has never been very happy with his post, will get back "his" Ministry of Agriculture plus, possibly, the Food Department from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Lobby pundits have no clear forecast as to the fate of the Development Department, which formerly belonged to the Ministry of Agriculture but went to the Ministry of Finance when Mr. Eshkol moved there.

The extra link in such a chain reaction, however, is Mr. P. Naphtali, the present Minister of Agriculture. If he again becomes Minister without Portfolio, then what about Mr. P. Lavon, the present Minister without Portfolio? Also, an office must be found for a second Progressive Cabinet member, and the Progressives are also reported to have demanded the appointment of a non-party representative of the private sector as one of the economic Ministers. The only vacant spot will be the Ministry of Transport, which was part of the Ministry of Communications until the Post Office was split off and given to Rabbi Nurock.

Civil Service Problems

This latest Cabinet reshuffle will point up again the need for a Civil Service of independent career men.

Some Ministers treat their Ministries as a personal domain. As a result the top officials in practically every Ministry are personal appointees of the Minister, though formally Directors General, for example, are appointed by the entire Cabinet. It has, therefore, become almost an "iron rule" of the Israel Civil Service that if the Minister resigns, the Director General and a number of other top officials must follow suit, particularly if not only the person of the Minister but also the party which "has" the Ministry, changes.

A change in the Director General of a Ministry often leads divisional chiefs to resign as well. The result is a feeling which in turn may result in their deputies leaving their posts and utter instability among all responsible officials. It is something of a vicious circle: the recurring changes prevent the development of real civil servants — and the lack of real civil servants is one of the main causes of the recurring turnovers.

The whole inner harmony even more complicated when political considerations result in unnatural changes in the basic constitution of the Ministries. This was amply proved when the powerful Ministry of Supply and Rationing, headed by Dr. Dov Joseph, was split up between Mr. Lavon's Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Gaul's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the late Mr. Kaplan's Ministry of Finance (electricity, etc.) and Mr. Bitterer's Ministry of Police (economic control). This was repeated again this week though on a much less dangerous scale, when the Ministry of Communications was divided into a Ministry of Posts and a Ministry of Transport.

Housing Ministries

There are technical and organizational problems — including that of finding housing for another Ministry. The main offices of the Ministry of Communications were located on the third floor of the huge G.P.O. building in Jerusalem. When Rabbi Nurock was appointed Minister of Posts, he was, of course, given the rooms of the late Mr. Pinkas, next door to the office of Mr. Z. Shind, the newly-appointed Director General of Ministry of Communications, now Ministry of Transport. When the new Minister of Trhnsport is appointed and the staff of the Ministry of Posts gets organized, one of the two divorced parties will have to move out and find another flat — which is a difficult enough job for a lonely former husband who wants only a single room, and not the dozens of rooms a Ministry needs ...

The split up, of course, involves more than additional housing. It also means more officials, the appointment of which is one of the first tasks of any new Minister. With the Lavon Committee working for a reduction in the cost of the Civil Service, including the number of civil servants, either Rabbi Nurock will have a hard time getting his new officials appointed, or the Government will have a hard time explaining the necessity of expansion by division.

"Eli says he reconditioned some American surplus material just in case Ben Gurion's Coalition breaks up."

ALSO THIS WEEK

An increase in the gallon of food and other commodities was decided following a meeting of the Committee of Economic Ministers. Although for the moment the reason for it is that we will entail little difference, it may be pointed out that the increases fall into two separate categories: basic agricultural products and imported commodities. The prices of local products will be increased in order to cover increased production costs, whereas prices of imported products will be raised to give the Ministry of Finance additional income to cover its deficits. Although officially the income from the price differences of imported products will help cover the deficits in the so-called Foreign Currency Exchanges Fund, in fact the main gap is in the current budget.

When the Ministry of Finance buys foreign currency from investors or institutions such as the UJA, it takes the local currency from this Fund. It, on the other hand, sells foreign currency to importers, for example, the local currency received from them goes into the Fund. Despite the theoretical rules if the Government buys a quantity of foreign currency at the high IL.1 for $1 rate and sells at the lowest IL.1 for $2.80 price, there will obviously be a deficit of local currency in the Fund. Out of the reserves the Government has had to sell more foreign currency at the lowest rate than was estimated when the Fund was established and the rates fixed is that there have been some changes in the composition of imports. But there is also another reason, linked with the budget deficit: Government and public institutions get more foreign currency at the low rate than do private importers. If these institutions had to pay the same high rates, it would mean that their budgets would become even more unbalanced. Thus, practically, a certain increase in the budget deficit is averted by increasing the deficit in the Exchange Fund.

PASSIVE AND ACTIVE RESISTANCE ALLEGED

Moscow Opposed in Ukraine

By G. E. R. GEDYE

VIENNA — Information from the Soviet Ukraine shows that Moscow is again greatly perturbed at the persistence of Ukrainian nationalist resistance to the Russian policy of racial assimilation. This resistance is more serious than the sporadic efforts of several underground groups to fight "Russianization" by violence, by methods such as the "execution" of notorious Communists.

That outlaw resistance groups still hold out west of the Dniepr, in the Carpathians, Volhynia, Galicia and the Bukovina now seems definite. Some of the armed groups belong to the "Banderovcis", who for years have used the hills and forests, as the Malayan bandits use the jungle, to defy punitive expeditions. Here and there, individuals from these bands, cut off from their bases, fight their way through to Austria.

Some of the groups in this area, which is strongly Catholic, say that they work for reunion with a liberated Poland. They are opposed by the so-called Ukrainian National Guard — in reality an organization advocating the formation of a national Ukrainian State, to include elements of several neighbouring states now subject to Moscow.

There are also surviving elements of the S.S. Galicia Division, formed by the Nazis. They are anti-Polish and anti-Semitic, as well as anti-Russian; and they are reputed to get some backing from members of the Orthodox Church. Finally, there are surviving adherents of the "Rada" movement of the First World War, now labelled "Titoist" by the Communists.

How far one or the other is responsible for Moscow's new headaches, it is impossible to ascertain. Refugees reaching here are always inclined to exaggerate the success of the particular group they favour and to deny the survival of all others. What is certain is that there has been a steady stream of complaints about Ukrainian plan failures, doctrinal deviations, cultural errors, educational aberrations and agricultural slackness and sabotage since the spring of this year. The secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Melnikov, set the ball rolling last March in a speech denouncing the Party's neglect of the "ideological education of the intelligentsia" — in other words, its failure to overcome the resistance of the educated Ukrainians to Communist and assimilationist propaganda — and its lack of "severe criticism of ideological distortions and deviations in literature and art". There were also "serious" defects in text books and in the teaching of Ukrainian and Russian history.

Moscow Complaints

In June there were complaints of the neglect of wall-newspapers, which were issued only rarely, especially in the kholkoz (collective farm) — where there were also instances of their being torn down. Lack of "self-criticism," moreover, was particularly noticeable in scientific research institutes, where it was replaced, in the words of a Moscow spokesman, by "cheap amiability".

It was also essential to make radical improvements in the press, in peoples' education and in mass political agitation in the Ukraine. The persisting remnants of bourgeois ideology were to be destroyed "at top speed." A "decisive struggle" was to be waged against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and the "hateful ideology and political banditry inspired by American imperialism." It was urgent to improve "perverted" Ukrainian literature. The Party must always insist that the Ukraine was an "integral and indivisible part of the great Soviet Union."

The Ukrainian intelligentsia have borne the brunt of Russian dissatisfaction because their resistance in the cultural sphere keeps alive resentment of Russian interference in the country as a whole. But it has been established that anti-Russian feeling among the peasantry of Eastern Galicia and Ruthenia — annexed by Russia from Poland and Czechoslovakia respectively, and both incorporated in the Soviet Ukraine in 1945 — has also revived discontent in other parts of the Ukraine.

Quotas Neglected

Ukrainian districts are pilloried by name in the Soviet press for "flagrant neglect of agrotechnical rules for ploughing of winter crops in the kholkoz"; in some, only 40 per cent of the winter crop area has been ploughed and only 26 per cent out of the winter sowing plan fulfilled. In the Stalino and Dnepropetrovsk oblasts, last year's building plan for livestock accommodation was often quite openly half fulfilled, with consequent heavy losses of livestock. In other areas, plan fulfilment was characterized as "insufferably low."

Yeremenko, Ukrainian Deputy Premier, has recently complained of that rural electrification is being neglected; party organizations in the kholkoz of Ruthenia had failed to organize the harvest properly and would have to change their methods and "wage implacable war against the tendency to acquire private property." This last complaint seems, apart from Ukrainian patriotism, to be the gravamen of all the charges brought against Ukrainians—their "implacable" preference for owing and farming their own little plots of land. (OPYRD)

VISITORS' GALLERY

Labour Rabbi

IN an age of specialization Rabbi Dr. James G. Heller is a most unusual man. The son of a distinguished American rabbi and Zionist leader he is well known as an outstanding orator, composer, music critic, Liberal rabbi, and Labour Zionist.

In the latter role as president of the Labour Zionist Organization of America he is visiting Israel to meet with Mr. Ben Gurion and other leaders of the Government, Jewish Agency and Mapai.

It was only four years ago that the dapper 40-year old Rabbi left the Zionist Organization of America for the labour group which he has headed since September. But his pro-labour attitude in Zionism and American politics is of much longer standing. "I left the Z.O.A.," he said, "when it began actively to identify itself with the General Zionist Party in Israel rather than through the World Confederation. Until then it had a pro-labour orientation. In leaving the Z.O.A. I did not change my principles but became part of a group that better represented the point of view I shared."

Rabbi Heller made it clear that the L.Z.O.A. did not support the Democratic Party in the recent election but endorsed Stevenson, as an individual. He noted that the labour group has endorsed Liberal, Labour, Democratic and Socialist candidates on past occasions on both the national and local level.

Gradual Changes

He defines L.Z.O.A. socialism as: "gradualist and Fabian. It no longer rests on the classical claim of the inevitability of the class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat, or socialism only by violent revolution." He compared it to the right wing group of the British Labour Party.

"We believe in the gradual nationalization of the essential instruments of production," he said. As for his group's relationship with Mapai he made it clear that while it shares broad areas of common purpose the L.Z.O.A. did not enter into Israel politics and campaigns as did "certain other groups".

Under his presidency he said that the Labour Zionists would continue their work with Hashomir and other groups to stimulate immigration to Israel from America. "Unlike some other Zionists we do not feel any question of dual loyalty is involved in a strong chalutz approach." He made it quite clear, however, that positive pioneering rather than a scare technique was the one to which American Jewish youth would respond.

Rabbi Heller's short, stocky figure, tinged dignified locks, and well mannered and modulated speech are known outside his Cincinnati, Ohio and your Zionist metropolis. For years he has written the programme notes of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, taught as professor of musicology at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and recently has added to a long list of published works of music "Three Psalms for Strings" which will soon be performed by an American symphony orchestra. Settings to Robert Nathan verses are also about to be released.

Rabbi Heller was a former vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America and a chairman of its administrative committee. He believes that the L.Z.O.A., with over 14,000 members, has surpassed the other group in present membership and that it will maintain and increase its numbers and influence in the United States.

W.Z.

Men and Things

AN American report reveals that merchant fleets belonging to smaller nations have increased rapidly during recent years. Israel's rate of increase — more than twenty-fold — is by far the highest. This country can be deeply satisfied at having more sailors, and ships for them to sail. The matter is not merely one of economics (important though that is), for the sea offers other and better dividends than bankers can bring to account. It offers beauty and adventure. True enough, the land does the same but the sea, which excites the child to play, and beckons the worker in office and factory to take holiday, is a lure of enchantments more precious than gold, a secret which is never fully told. As each wave comes on from its source in infinity, submitting for a moment to the wind's patterning, or the resistance of the shore, it passes or recedes but cannot be wholly annihilated. Its pulse rejoins the ceaseless murmur and tumble, feeds the everlasting generators.

At sea, men encounter the caprices of immeasurable power, and see the mirror of the sky in light's shifting splendours. A thin shell of steel raises them up from the depths, and is their wall from the thrust of the wind. Waves mount high as a forest, or fog cancels everything but danger, yet a ship keeps course, true to the destiny of a pencilled line upon a chart upturned to the electric light. Men who serve in deep waters, who return and soon are gone again, prove that the quest and the reward are one. It is well for a nation that among her people are those who make a second home upon the vast emptiness of waters. W.L.R.

THEATRE NOTES

Sartre: Hell Is Other People

Zira Theatre: "Behind Closed Doors." By Jean Paul Sartre. Directed by Michael Almaz.

IN "behind Closed Doors," Jean Paul Sartre has devised a fitting Hell in which to consign the perverts and misfits which people his books and plays. If I were of a vengeful nature, I could hope that M. Sartre believes enough in his own creation to suffer some of the torments he inflicts upon his audience.

"Behind Closed Doors" is presented by the young experimental theatre group Zira. It required a great deal of courage to tackle this disagreeable play since it contains only three principal characters, each of whom give long monologues at various intervals in the play. Even the most experienced actor might quail before such a job, but the young members of the Zira tackle it with a grim assurance which speaks well for their courage and their staying power.

This particular purgatory is a room furnished in the obnoxious decor of Napoleon III. To it come Garzin, a sadist, a South American who has been executed for running away from the army; Inez, a Lesbian who has driven her paramour to suicide; and Estelle, a nymphomaniac, who has murdered her illegitimate child and driven the child's father to suicide. This pretty collection of ghosts must live together to eternity behind the closed doors of the room, playing off one against the other. Inez loves Estelle, who is revolted by her, since she must have a man and there is one present. But Garzin is interested only in trying to prove to himself that he is not a coward and that people are the sum of their dreams. Inez, the voice of Sartre, keeps him in his place by reminding him in one way or another that people are only what they do.

Even played with the utmost suavity and understatement, the play would not make a pleasant evening at the theatre. Michael Almaz, of the Zira, seems to have a decidedly professional touch, but his actors are not up to playing such delicate and unamiable parts with the constant changes of mood and the interplay of emotions. Yehudah Fuchs, who plays Garzin, is possibly the most convincing of the three. Tehilah Ben Eashai seems to have the makings of a very attractive actress if she could be held in check. Her voice is good, but she expresses emotion by making faces and being sulky. Her costume is very unflattering, especially her skirt which shows off her figure and her legs in the worst possible light. Since the actors play with their backs to the audience a good part of the time, this is rather important. Mia Biv is an attractive and glamorous Estelle, whose voice is pitched at a distressingly high key. The setting was designed by Shaul Ketter, who was definitely hampered by the smallness of the stage at 9 Rehov Reines.

IDA B. DAVIDOVITS

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1. Report by Beba Idelson on International Women's Conference at Milan
2. "Tzel L'Ma'ayan" Campaign.

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The Face of Latin America

A Tour with J. Halcro Ferguson

LONDON.—THE average foreigner's idea of the physical appearance of Latin America is, I have found, usually confin-d to a confused and inaccurate image of rolling pampas, steaming jungle, and rather lawless and exotic seaports.

Latin America is so vast, larger than the whole of North America, that it is very difficult to correct such an impression in a few brief paragraphs. Perhaps the best way is to give a swift glimpse of the appearance of town, village, and countryside as I saw them during a circular tour during this last year.

From the United States-Mexico border a bus trip of two days and a night brings one to Mexico City, high up on a plateau. The Federal Capital, a noisy, bustling metropolis of three million inhabitants, dates back to the days of Aztec dominations, when it was known as Tenoxtitlan, and like European and Asian cities, it is a blend of old and new, of skyscrapers and ancient slums, of Cadillacs and burden-bearing barefooted Indians, of U.S.-style "supermercados" (supermarkets) and street-markets, of Spanish colonial churches and spacious garden suburbs.

Southwards, and over the mountains past the once-sacred volcano Popocatepetl (Mexico's Fujiyama), lies Puebla, a conservative, Catholic Spanish-founded city where modern architecture is forbidden by local bye-laws and life is slow and dignified. A jerky, uncomfortable, bell-clanging train takes one through the night past Indian villages in forest-clearings to the border of Guatemala, where there is a complete change in the landscape. In Mexico, as in the United States, towns tend to sprawl, petering out among gas-stations and bill-boards and unfinished buildings. In Guatemala they have a beginning, a middle and an end, and the fruit and coffee-growing countryside is neatly divided and dotted with little house-proud homes. Guatemala City itself is a clean, tidy town with asphalt streets and colonial two-storey buildings, dominated by the vast National Palace and the grim castellated Police Headquarters, nicknamed (even by the police) the "Accursed Castle."

Donkeys and Buses

A four-hour airplane service brings one to Bogota, the Colombian capital, 8,000ft. above sea level and damp with frequent rain showers and dining-cars, runs eastward to Puno, on the shores of Lake Titicaca, the highest large inland body of water in the world, from whose waters, according to legend, the founder of the Inca Empire rose, and where the Indians still sail the primitive boats they used before the Spaniards came. Across the Lake lies Bolivia, still predominantly an Indian country, where the women wear bowler hats or high-crowned white toppers, and ankle-length skirts with half-a-dozen petticoats. The Bolivian plateau has a harsh, cruel landscape, and the twentieth century has added the ugliness of the tin mines to the grimness of nature, but the snow-capped mountains, always visible, have a fierce, impressive grandeur.

Across the Andes

Northern Chile is the Peruvian coastal desert all over again, the dark stillness of its desert night only broken by the noise of the copper and nitrate mining establishments, while by day, as the train crawls towards Santiago there is no escape from the heat of the sun, and it never rains. Central Chile, a sunny, smiling country, with its green fields, its vineyards and its conifer-clad mountains, its towns and villages are reminiscent of Europe, and Santiago, the capital is a European city — on wet winter days the air of shining umbrellas in the busy central streets gives one the illusion of being in London or Amsterdam.

Across the Andes lies Argentina, linked to Chile by two trans-Andine railways, which are sometimes blocked by snow, and a road which twists and turns, following the tumbling torrent of a mountain river. From the eastern foothills roads and railways run in an ever-devisting straight line across the flat, fertile plains of Argentina, great endless rectangular fields and dissolute towns, each with its grain elevators, its state-owned gas-stations, its cafes, its garish movie-theatres, its unimaginative bars, and its chain-stores and grocery shops along the main street.

The roads and railways cutting across the pampa converge on the Argentine Federal Capital, Buenos Aires is not a beautiful city. Its four million people live in long, straight streets and pour into the skyscraping centre every morning by tube and bus and trolleybus and grinding tram, to work in shops and factories and offices. There is a European myth that Buenos Aires is an exotic place, but it is in fact as utilitarian and unromantic — in the accepted sense — as Detroit or Manchester.

Across the River Plate, an hour by plane, Montevideo is by contrast a quiet provincial town, capital of a quiet provincial country, Uruguay, which looks like northern France or pre-enclosure England, with its undulating country, its straight roads lined with poplars or sometimes incongruously with palm-trees, its rivulets bordered by weeping willows, its small towns where the perennial peace is broken only by the blare of a juke-box from a corner bar.

North to Brazil

From Uruguay one can travel northwards by rail or road to Brazil, but Brazil, larger than the United States of America, needs a book to itself. A glimpse of its variety can be gained from my experience of a three-day rail journey from Porto Alegre to Sao Paulo. The two thousand miles, both sleepers, were marked on to the end of a succession of less ambitious trains. When I went to bed on the last night we were scheduled to do a run of sixty day-couched at 35 m.p.h. by two arithmetic classes. I sometimes with full funnels shedding sparks over a monotonous landscape dotted with settlements like Balkan villages.

When I awoke next morning we were in the State of Sao Paulo, behind a line of shrieking steel cars and an electric locomotive. The single track had given place to double and even quadruple tracks as we flashed past modern concrete stations with meticulous gardens. Huge coffee plantations were replaced by cotton and then factories, motor highways, paved and teeming with traffic, and then, rounding a curve, we saw the tall white towers of 30 and 40-storey skyscrapers. The station was an arching canyon of noise and people, and outside the taxis were hooting their way out into the crowded streets.

OPNS

This is the second of three articles by J. Halcro Ferguson, who has just returned from a year's tour of Latin-America. The first appeared on October 31.

Friendly Lima

Lima is to me the most attractive of Latin American capitals. Despite its million population, it has the friendliness of a small town, and the people in the streets have a smiling facet. It is a city in pastel shades against the eternal back-drop of the blue-grey Andes, and its variegated but harmonious architecture is restful to the eyes. On the outskirts are the residential districts of Miraflores and San Isidro, where water has turned the desert into a garden and bougainvillea climb the walls of houses. But Lima has its slums, where Indians from the inhospitable highlands have swarmed into the city and settled in their thousands in sprawling shanty towns.

Desert again along the highway until the road climbs to Arequipa, a white city set in a fertile valley, where the dusty bus-traveller, sand on his clothes and in his hair is suddenly startled to descend from a mountain pass and find himself between trees and fields and almost immediately among trams and taxicabs and modern store-fronts. Arequipa is derived from the old Inca name, meaning "Rest here," and most travellers do. The flocks of stately Llamas coming in from the country bring a curious dignity to the city.

A railway, with comfortable

Chinese Are Building New Asian Railway

By ROBERT FRANKLIN

HONG KONG.

THE most ambitious programme the Chinese Communists have so far initiated in the field of construction is probably the vast project, just begun, of building a railway from north-western China across the deserts, steppe-lands and mountains of Central Asia.

The new railway will, for hundreds of miles, follow exactly the "silk road," the historic route along which camel caravans plodded in ancient times, carrying the silk of Cathay to Constantinople. It is assumed that it will be linked eventually with the Soviet Turkish Railway, presumably at or near the city of Alma Ata. To date, however, there has been no announcement of such a plan.

Work on the first stage of the great undertaking — from Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, to the Sinkiang border — was begun on October 1.

Lowering a section of a railway bridge over a mountain-ringed chasm in the path of the new Asian railway. Heinkus Photo

Awesome Deserts

To reach Tihwa (also known as Urumchi), the Sinkiang capital, the railway must cross the awesome southern reaches of the Black Gobi Desert, skirt the Turfan depression, 427 feet below sea level — and cross the Heavenly Mountains. From the capital westwards to the Soviet border the going is relatively easy — at least by comparison with the Lanchow-Tihwa stage.

In extending their east-west railway system as far as Lanchow, and in the construction of the Chungking-Chengtu line, the Communists built at the rate of one kilometre a day. On both projects, however, some spade-work had already been completed by the Nationalists.

Even if this rate of construction could be maintained on the Central Asia project, which is most unlikely, it would still take about six years to push the line as far as Tihwa.

On the face of it, Chinese achievements in railway construction have been quite spectacular during the past two years. But, from all accounts, quality has been sacrificed for speed, and for the propaganda opportunities that the latter provides.

They hold their neighbours, the Russians, in no higher regard; but because of the proximity of communications in the Soviet Union and the affinity of blood and behaviour, the Uighurs, Tartars, Kazakhs, and the other Turkic peoples of Sinkiang may now tend to turn to the Soviet Union as the lesser of two evils.

A Chinese engineer, now in Hong Kong, who worked on the Chungking-Chengtu job, states that the major emphasis was on speed. He estimates that costly and time-consuming major repairs will be necessary on this railway within five years.

The Sinkiang railway project coincides with a considerable Chinese drive to increase production and develop the resources of that remote province; this has resulted in a steady shift of population from the eastern provinces to the north-west.

Communist leaders, too, no doubt see political advantages to be derived from the improvement of communications between Sinkiang and the east; for the residents of that province — some 90 per cent of whom are non-Chinese — have always been restless and dissatisfied under Chinese rule.

The Chinese will no doubt greatly strengthen the Chinese population in the provinces, to counteract this; and the eventual opening of rail communications will also aid the process of assimilation.

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	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia	
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
Monday Nov. 10	S.A.S.	Frankfort, Stockholm, Copenhagen	
	EL AL	Nicosia	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London	
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg	
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna	
Tuesday Nov. 11	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich	
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York	
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York	
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam	
Wednesday Nov. 12	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome F.Sudan, Khartoum	
Thursday Nov. 13	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York	
	AIR CEYLON	London	
	S.A.S.	Karachi, Colombo, Bangkok, Tokyo	
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris N.Y.	
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul	
	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London	
	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London	
Friday Nov. 14	AIR FRANCE	Paris	
	P.A.L.	Rome, Paris, New York	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia	
Saturday Nov. 15	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore	

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Nov. 11	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. NEGBAH	sailing from Haifa to	Greece, Marseilles		
s.s. ARBAZIA	"	"	"	Lavagna, Pisa, Bari, Venice
s.s. ARTZAH	"	"	"	Naples, Marseilles

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Controls and Construction

PLANNING: TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE?

By Eliezer Liench, M.K.

IN the political armoury of the parties of the right, and especially the General Zionists, the argument that Israel is suffering from a surfeit of economic planning constitutes an important weapon. These parties are not, generally, very specific about what aspect of planning they refer to, but this does not in any way dull the edge of their plaint. Let us examine whether, indeed, excessive planning is holding up the country's economic development, or whether the cause of our ailment must not be sought in a diametrically opposite direction.

At the outset we must avoid any possible confusion of controls with planning. Official controls of the economic activity of citizens or corporations can be the result of planning, of lack of planning or even of the miscarriage of planning. When the Government or the Jewish Agency institutes controls to ensure that new immigrants who are assisted by public funds take up residence in a certain place of housing or settlement, in accordance with a blueprint previously prepared, then control is the result of planning. The same applies to the use of electric power, the limited volume of which makes central planning, and even control, essential. But when the Government decides to impose rationing control upon hundreds of commodities — some of them non-essentials — it is the result, not of planning, but of a lack of it. In this case it is the outcome of lack of co-ordination between the volume of currency in circulation and the restricted amount of goods available. Even the excessive use of the system of coupons or points is in a certain degree the result of a similar lack of planning of the issue of currency, of the rate of exchange and of consumers credit. Not infrequently such irksome controls result from the failures of planning. Thus, for example, there is a desire to plan the exploitation of external investment capital, but in effect no rational system has yet been formulated regarding elementary alternatives, such as between means of production and raw materials. The direct result of a miscarriage of planning is an acute shortage of raw materials, leading to cumbersome controls.

CONFUSION OF TERMS

In short: control and planning are not identical, and certainly there is no reason to confuse the latter with economic restrictions of a purely administrative nature. The assumption of a relation between the two is born of an anti-Socialistic concept, in which even Socialists have become enmeshed. Indeed successful state economic planning educates the citizen to implement, of his own volition and without the spur of controls or restrictions, the social and economic functions which are most desirable in the common interest. So, for instance, a certain employment policy, or anti-inflationary pressure, or the diversion of development funds to agriculture, or a policy governing banking credits stimulating the settlement on the land of new immigrants as well as established residents, can operate in this direction without controls or administrative pressure. Excessive control is a modern state is not the outcome of over-planning, but of lack of planning, or of major errors in planning. In the event of the cost of controls rising above a certain level, the planning which these controls were originally intended to serve, becomes unproductive and even futile.

What is state economic planning? Its significance is revealed. Primarily it implies a close study of major financial and private developments which it may be expected, will assume more tangible form in the near future. Secondly, it requires the taking of decisions regarding the organization of key positions to regulate these processes to achieve certain objectives. Obviously the former appeal is essential for the success of the latter. Without prior study of predictable movements planning is impossible, and any immediate or eventual measures adopted by the Government is solely a reflex, in no way co-ordinated to the measures preceding or succeeding it. So the decision of the Israel Government to reduce price and wage levels by increasing by 40 per cent the current declared by Israel Land and Treasury Bonds on a large scale, inundating the markets with tens of millions of banknotes, can it seriously be argued that the Government gave the most consideration to economic and financial processes and to drafting plans regarding possible developments in the spheres of finance and economics? No. The contrary is correct. The Zionist budgets are published neither fully nor in time. To the extent that they are discussed by the Knesset at all, the debate takes place during the fiscal year. Only for the first time an annual imports and foreign currency programme has been published. Yet the flying loan, in the form of investment of Treasury Bonds issued has been made public. Moreover, the citizens of the State have remained ignorant of the magnitude and fluctuations of foreign obligations and the Government's coverage for such obligations, and hence up to the present no comprehensive economic plan has been published (after the example of that of the British Labour Government), embracing national production in the forthcoming year, investigating its sales possibilities, its trade balance, and the consequent long needed determination on this basis the share of the Treasury in the national income, estimating the volumes of investments in diverse branches of the economy and their influence upon production, imports and exports. Whatever isolated figures have been published they are mutually contradictory and make confusion more confounded. So, for instance, figures have been published on separate occasions for the sum allocated for the purchase of means of production out of the Reparations, Bond Drive, the American Grant-in-Aid, and German Reparations respectively. But the sum-total of these covered two or threefold the amount allocated for investment in the Annual Import Programme.

It is abundantly clear, therefore, that in respect of the first stage of planning, the elaboration of point by point possibilities — we need more and not less planning. If state planning is interpreted as denoting Socialism, then we require a little more Socialism.

And what about planned exploitation of key-positions of the State? Has there been an excess of planning here? Such a claim cannot seriously be made.

The modern state disposes of means that can effectively divert capital and labour to channels it considers desirable. It can stimulate or discourage saving; it can increase the percentage of the national income (and international aid) invested, or squander it entirely; it can encourage, freeze or decrease production; it can expand or restrict the exploitation of available means of production. In each case the state can achieve its ends without invoking the aid of controls or administrative prohibitions, through the regulation of credit, by fiscal or financial means, by its export and import policy, or by use of the funds at its disposal (even without instituting comprehensive control of foreign currency transactions).

The Government of Israel commands all of these instruments to achieve its objects. Its Treasury disposes of a greater proportion of the direct foreign currency income than any other state exchequer in the world.*

In addition it can learn from the extensive store of experience of the Socialist Governments of Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries, as well as from the New Deal and Fair Deal in the United States. The Government has, of course, taken many decisions in all of these fields. But, have they constituted planning? Have they reflected calculated coordination, within a single framework and for a single purpose? It is difficult to claim that there has been over-planning in the economic and financial spheres. We can cite a few examples. The Government resolved, at the very commencement of the mass immigration in 1949, that a maximum number of newcomers must be diverted to manual labour and agricultural settlement. Large sums of money were invested to achieve this purpose. But at the same time it created a surplus of employment in public works, fixing such a favourable wage-rate (in addition to "social benefits") that the desire to settle on the land evaporated. When in the following year the character of the influx of immigrants became apparent, the Government resolved to take speedy action to raise the vocational standards of the country, budgeting substantial funds for this purpose. But at the same time it adopted a policy of minimizing the difference in wages paid to skilled and unskilled labour respectively by its impositions of income-tax, by its cost-of-living allowances, and by its grading of public servants. By so doing it frustrated its original intention. When the true dimensions of the Black Market became known the Government decided to endeavour to restrict its operations and to effect a general reduction in prices. But in that same period it issued such large quantities of paper currency that any restriction of Black Market operations became impossible. During the present year the Government resolved upon measures to stimulate exports and even took certain administrative and financial steps toward this end. Concurrently, however, it endorsed a foreign currency policy, making the stimulation of exports unrealistic while at the same time not permitting the import of industrial raw-materials in excess of the restricted funds at the disposal of the Treasury.

It is easy to multiple examples of this kind. A Socialist theorist would regard them as reflecting a mistaken grasp of the essence of planning. But even an economist not subscribing to Socialist principles cannot fail to see the lack of co-ordination. Certainly if any complaint may be lodged against the Government it is not on the grounds of excess of planning — as the right-wing would have it — but of state economic planning that has never really been achieved.

Let us now pass from critical analysis to constructive suggestion. Which are the proper spheres of state planning in Israel and what are its objects?

THE BASIS OF PLANNING

First of all planning must be regional. In a country of colonization this is the basis of all economic planning. In other words our policy governing housing, employment and (mainly) land must be such as to prevent congestion of population in the major cities and the Coastal Plain and to encourage settlement in the villages and the more outlying districts. Most of the housing and employment activity carried out in past years, has gone counter the needs of any regional planning. The Development Budget and the methods of financing adopted by the local government authorities have operated in this same direction. In this race for expansion between the various cities hundreds of thousands of dunams of invaluable agricultural land have been wasted.

Secondly there must be vocational planning, — in other words priority for agriculture and stimulation of academic and technological training. The method — a flexible price-policy for certain commodities, diversified wage scales, suitable grading of income tax, and the bringing into line of "social benefits" with the pioneering spirit exhibited by the workers. The retrenchment of redundant employees of the various administrative machines and its economy in manual and productive labour, is an integral part of such a policy, as is a re-examination of the wage-levels paid in this country for diverse jobs and services.

It is economically absurd that the earnings of a driver-member of a co-operative should by far exceed that of a Mayor of a city or a qualified printer.)

In this sphere, too, it is difficult to sustain the argument that there is too much planning.

Third, the planning of large-scale developments, either works the establishment of a Development Authority for pioneering investments, independency of the annual Treasury Budgets, supplied with adequate funds, operating according to a multiennial programme; the prior allocation of investment capital for the various fields of investment, always keeping a healthy proportion between investments bringing in quick returns and those of a more long-term character. Without a serious computation of the return on investment in the next few years, it is folly to talk of planning, or regulation of imports and exports, of checking inflation, or even of avoiding bankruptcy. The distribution of foreign currency between means of production on the one hand and raw materials and spare parts on the other must be planned ahead. Lack of planning in this field has been responsible for the present sorry state of affairs when we are unable to utilize a large part of our machinery and equipment while a section of our skilled labour force is condemned to enforced idleness. The policy to be followed in using foreign aid must also be pinched ahead. It must decided how much is to be spent on imported machinery and how much on the purchase of other goods, to be sold for Israel pounds, for the local operation of this equipment. Prior planning is vital here, if we are honest in our desire to productivize our labour and to divert foreign aid to production.

Fourth—financial and monetary planning. This means the creation of conditions for the acceleration of the inflow of external capital; the stabilization of a currency at a level encouraging the import of capital and an increase in export; restriction of currency in circulation to the volume of goods on the market (or likely to be on the market); the revival of a buyer's market in order to increase internal competition; the fixing of the proportion of the national income to be subjected by the Treasury, with the object of allowing competitive production; the diversion of credit to productive branches of the economy in harmony with the economic developments plans; the encouragement of saving through fiscal and monetary means. Can anyone come forward and claim that in any one of these fields there has at any time been an excess of planning?

Fifth, the planning of the import and export trade. The main object would be the gradual annual diminution of the disparity between the latter and the former, both absolutely and relatively. If we wish to allow sufficient imports to ensure more production—especially industrial production—it is essential that some self-division be achieved between imports on behalf of the Treasury paid for with its foreign currency allocations, and imports purchased by non-official factors—either privately or co-operative-ally using their own initiative. The decision regarding the control of foreign currency payments is and subject to ideological differences, but is dependent upon the estimated volume of imports and exports, and the planning of capital investment.

These five sections do not cover the entire gamut of national planning. It is, however, vital for a proper grasp of planning, to appreciate that its essence is constant coordination between various spheres of economics and finance. The most elaborate and scientific programme, if implemented without regard to the currency policy, is the very opposite of planning. The same applies to a wage policy that is co-ordinated with investment and credit tendencies. There is, indeed, only one construction that can be placed upon the thesis that economic planning and that is co-ordination between the various sectors of the national economy. Could it ever be claimed that there has been an excess of such planning in this country? Far from it. We have suffered and continue to suffer because of its absence.

LONG RANGE INVESTMENT

It is a frequent argument of the right-wing elements that instead of planning, competition must be given free play, and that private initiative must replace a controlled economy. But this is a slogan out of touch with economic realities. Whatever our differences of opinion over the respective merits of Socialism and Capitalism, it is indisputable that modern capitalism (even in the United States) cannot operate without ramified planning directed from strategic economic and financial key-points controlled by the state. The administration of F. D. Roosevelt saved America's economy from catastrophe by long-range planning of investments, credit, price-levels (especially of farm produce) and wages. The Truman administration converted the Korean crisis into a source of economic prosperity for the United States, by the regulation of supplies of raw materials, manpower and credit. Both cases cited were distinguished by the large amount of planning and the minimum of controls they involved.

What holds good for countries whose economy is stable is even more relevant for this country. Indeed, far from there being any contradiction between planning and regulation on the one hand and competition and private initiative on the other, the former is an essential pre-condition for the success of the latter. Without careful planning of our currency and credit policy, and computation of the volume of currency in circulation such a thing as a buyer's market will never emerge in this country, and in any case, there will never be competition (other than that of worn-out clichés). Failing regional and vocational regulation by the state all initiative, whether private or cooperative, may prove sterile and degenerate into financial speculation (which seeks monopoly and not a field for initiative). Our economy stands in need of renewed competition and the encouragement of private initiative, but it is precisely to create favourable conditions for these that extensive national planning is necessary.

The Zionist-Socialist theorist will arrive at the conclusion that more planning is necessary, on the basis of his ideological premises. The non-Socialist economist, however, must reach this same conclusion on the basis of study of economic processes in Israel. Inevitably, however, they must concur in their verdict: Israel suffers not from an excess of planning but from the absence of any real planning.

* (Up to the present 90 per cent of the foreign currency thus entered the Treasury (the remaining 10 per cent is the difference between exports and the value of imported raw materials). Now, following the conclusions of the Reparations Agreement, approximately 35/04 per cent of this income will enter the Treasury's coffers.)

New Finds in Jordan Valley Digs

A HUMAN skull about 5,500 years old, with the remains of a necklace made of small sea-shells, was discovered last week at Shaar Hagolan by the Israel Exploration Society excavators under the direction of Dr. Moshe Stekelis, of the Hebrew University. Sha'ar Hagolan is a kibbutz on the banks of the Yarmuk River near the point on Israel's eastern frontier where Syria and Jordan meet.

Here two years ago Dr. Stekelis uncovered prehistoric remains dating to the late stone-age, which he named the Yarmukian civilization. This skull of *Homo Sapiens Yarmukii* was found a few days ago near an open hearth with the remains of a fire still visible as used by this Neolithic man.

Each of the seashells that had made up the Yarmukian necklace had a tiny hole bored at its apex for the purpose of stringing. The shells are identical with those found on the shores of the Mediterranean today.

Three Strata

Dr. Stekelis is completing a short excavation season in which he has determined the stratification of this as divided between the Early and Middle Bronze Age and the Neolithic period. At the upper level, he has found a courtyard surrounded by chambers where there was a good deal of pottery typical of the Early and Middle Bronze periods. At a lower level, about 1½ metres deeper, the Neolithic fire-place was found with the bones of gazelles lying around it.

Here, too, several hundred sharp pointed flints were found in one spot. This large concentration of tools which were either arrow-heads or small bores, would seem to indicate that in this Yarmukian civilization there had been division of labour and specialization of skills. One family would have used only a few flint saws, spears, arrows and other tools, where here in one spot several hundred were found together.

The new finds will considerably enrich Shaar Hagolan's pre-historical museum which already contains, in what was originally a bomb shelter, one of the largest collections of stone-age tools and flints and primitive artistic stone carvings of any museum anywhere.

New Museum Building

The kibbutz already has plans and the beginning of a fund for the construction of a small building to house its unique museum, which is largely the off-hours work of two of its members — its chief tractorist and the man in charge of the banana plantations.

Only a few miles away excavations are in full swing at two sites of Bet Yerah, located at the point where the Jordan River flows out of the Sea of Galilee. Here Mr. Pessah Bar-Adon of the Government's Department of Antiquities, has resumed the work which he began together with Prof. P.L.O. Guy two years ago, on the grounds of the Ruppin Agricultural school. This year's dig has so far uncovered finds of two different periods — the Hellenistic era and the early Bronze Age (2). A gate in the ancient wall has been found dating to 2,600/2,800 BCE, and a roadway paved with stones leading up to it is now being uncovered.

Of the Hellenistic period of some 2,600 years ago, six rooms have been found at a higher level in which plaster was used with designs of imitation stones. Bits of coloured plaster in red, blue, green, yellow and other tints have been found, as well as large quantities of pottery. One interesting find is a long cylindrical shaped jug.

Chicago Institute

A few hundred yards to the north along the lakeside, Prof. Pinhas Delougaz, curator of the Chicago University Oriental Institute's Museum, is digging simultaneously and has so far uncovered remains of later civilization.

He has found a paved street of the early Arab period not far from the ancient synagogue and Roman bath that were excavated about five years ago. Underneath this level he has come on remains of a Byzantine building which is now being charted prior to digging deeper.

Bet Yerah (the House of the Moon God) is the largest archaeological tell in Israel, and much of the story of its past still remains to be uncovered.

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U.K.'s ATOM MAN

WHEN the British atomic explosion took place off the northwest coast of Australia last month, it was doubtful whether Dr. William George Penney, who was in charge of the tests felt any satisfaction beyond what is legitimate when calculations have proved correct. Dr. Penney has spent the last eight years of his life with atomic weapons; he has watched atomic explosions before now; and the effect upon him (as upon other atomic scientists) has only been to increase his humility and moral sensitiveness. Dr. Penney will tell the story of the explosion on the B.B.C.'s Home Service today.

On the morning of August 9, 1945, this well-intentioned man became one of the only two Englishmen to have attended the atomic bombing of human targets. For the previous 13 months Dr. Penney had been working with the Americans in the New Mexico desert, a leading member of the small but exceptionally gifted British team whose substantial contribution to the first atomic bombs was out of all proportion to their numbers. He helped prepare the bombing of Japan from the Marianas. On the first devastating attack on Hiroshima, only Americans were present. On the Nagasaki raid, two British observers were included: Group Captain Geoffrey Cheshire, V.C., and Dr. Penney.

For Dr. Penney the experience was less appalling than for Cheshire. He was not surprised by what he saw. Through welder's goggles, from the rear-gunner's position in an aircraft following the Superfortresses with the bomb. He had spent months calculating its probable performance. He knew, too, what was taking place below: how the people of Nagasaki were seeing the bright flash in the sky and the haze of rapidly darkening white smoke; and how they were hearing a soaring sound, accompanied by a feeling of pressure, of wind and of heat.

Bomb Research

His father was an Army Warrant Officer who happened to be stationed at Gibraltar when his gifted son was born 43 years ago. His life story began to take shape as soon as he was sent as a small boy to Sheerness Technical College. By the time he reached his teens it was clear that he possessed extraordinary mathematical ability, and his career went rapidly forward via the Imperial College of Science in South Kensington, and the Universities of Wisconsin and Cambridge, until, at the age of 27, he returned to the Imperial College as a professor of mathematics.

When Hitler's war started, he was drawn into the loose system with which England faced the ordeal. He was told to investigate a subject about which little was then known: the nature of blast waves. For three years he quietly mastered the effects of bombs, both domestic and foreign, on buildings, ships and human beings (discovering among other things the extraordinary resistance of the human body to blast) and advised the ordnance chiefs on the probable performance of British missiles. In 1944 his pre-eminence in this field of study was recognised when the Americans suggested that he was necessary to them as one of the few men capable of assessing the power of the atomic genie being released in the New Mexico desert.

As Dr. Penney came to realise the power of the new weapon, he came also to believe that it should not remain only with the U.S. and Canada and Great Britain who had produced it. Then, after the Nagasaki raid, the returned home, hoping to resume his academic career.

Helped at Bikini

He was recalled to help plan the Bikini atom tests in the summer of 1946 (he deeply impressed the Americans by casually dispensing 300 old pennies round the shell to register the blast). In the autumn, once again on his way home, he was drawn into the stagnant East-West discussions at the United Nations on the control of atomic energy. As scientific adviser to the British delegation he reported that control was technically possible, provided that nations granted free access to observers.

PENNEY

To the scientific iron curtain between Russia and the West was added, by the Macmahon Act, a similar barrier between this country and the United States. The British Government, as a result, decided to enter the atomic arms business itself. In 1947, accepting the melancholy fact that there was no alternative to a large atomic arms programme, Penney became Chief Superintendent of Armament Research at the Ministry of supply.

OPNS

University Students Scrape for Livelihood, and a Place to Live

HAZARDS OF STUDY

By BEN FOREMAN

THE clock in the student's Menza always reads ten to four, but if you can stand waiting in crowds you can get a standard fish fillet meal with raisin pudding for only 300 pruta, so most of Jerusalem's 2,000 University students go there. If you're really broke you can always eat at Levy's on Mamillah Road near the Chem. Lab; Levy serves hot soup and plenty of black bread. But if you've just sold some clothing you can lounge in luxury at the Nizzan and drink ersatz vegetable coffee and eat Tsena cakes. For Israel's working students IL.30 is an average month's salary, and when you figure rent at IL.17 per half room it doesn't leave you much for food and laundry.

Almost every corner of Jerusalem's economy has been invaded by the growing hoards of youngsters who fit into its nooks and crevices ready to do anything just so long as the working hours do not conflict with their lectures.

They work as guards in the Egged bus terminal, or in dance halls playing in the bands, in kiosks as night clerks and as teachers in the outlying ma'barot. Some of them do gardening and others translations while most count on the 40 day Pesach holiday and the five month summer vacation to work on the roads to Elath and B'dom in order to save up enough money for tuition fees the coming year.

By whatever means new students enroll the University roster each semester. Each wave of immigration brings with it the shattered lives and educations, but with the optimism of youth newcomers who can hardly speak Hebrew apply and are accepted into Terra Sancta's crowded halls.

Immigrants and Sabras alike get the same brusque welcome. There are no advisers, no guidances counsellors, no programme schedulers. A new student submits two photographs, gets his Bursar's card stamped and is then on his own to shift for himself. The University's sole concession to public relations demands is the mimeographed notices which they post infrequently on the bulletin boards. Consequently the first day of the semester witnesses a glorious chaos. Classes and laboratories clash. Room members are invariably confused. And some diabolical mind has ordained that the Zoology lecture which ends at 10 a.m. be followed by Chemistry laboratory at 10 a.m. although the Biology building is separated by half of Jerusalem's winding streets from the Chemistry building at the other side of town.

Students share "digs" in hostels and pensions, sleep, cook, eat and study in the same room.

Photo by Braun

From the early morning when the washerwoman sweeps out the lecture halls to the late evening when the last few determined pilgrims struggle out of the huge iron doors beneath the Pavillions Mary which guards the University's entrance, the furious activity of education continues.

Students crowd and jostle into the lecture halls at eight each morning, overflow the room space, perch on wardrobes and window sills, stand on chairs; the noise is magnificent. Only the lecturer's arrival brings a hushed silence; from experience the students know that acoustics are bad and they will hardly be able to hear.

The relationship between the lecturers and the students is democratic. There is very little formality about the Hebrew University, and lecturers dress in open collared shirts and frequently sport corduroy trousers.

Lectures in Hebrew

Lectures last the usual 45 minutes. They are, of course, conducted in Hebrew but some slight concessions are made for the polyglot audience which has to listen to them. When translations are made they are usually in English, German and Russian, these three languages apparently being understood by the majority of the student body.

Due to the shortage of laboratory space and competent instructors the Hebrew University is unable to offer a wide selection of hours and programme schedules. The hours as a consequence are characterised by long intervals between lectures followed by a programme jam up which frequently obviates the necessity for a lunch hour. Israel's students surmount this difficulty by bringing sandwiches with them to lectures and by busily munching on them during lecture hours. It is etiquette to crack and peel an egg in an Israel lecture hall, but smoking is strictly forbidden.

Nothing dampens the Israel student's will to learn. When Jerusalem's electricity was shut off for a few hours each day last winter, Jerusalem's students lit oil lamps and huddled around them with their microscopes straining to glean a last few moments of light from a laboratory period.

Improved Labs.

The single recurrent theme one hears at Terra Sancta is, "Ah, but things were different on Har Hatzofim." This emphasis on the makeshift nature of Terra Sancta's bustling halls and improvised laboratories is heard from instructors and students alike, all those who once experienced the elevating space of the University's true home on Mount Scopus where, "On a clear day you can look down and see the Dead Sea."

Scopus is institutionally nearby—but more than a few thousand yards from the student's dormitory is Mussary, where the students live and pay only IL.3.500 per month.

If you are lucky enough to get a bed in the Shikun, you report to the Student's Union and pay a IL.25 deposit for a bed, a wooden chair and one sixth of a study desk. Then all you need is some plates, your equipment for the year is an oil stove, candles and a frying pan, spoon and tin cup.

The Italian school within houses the students who were a CRYING before the War of Liberation, but the general indigestion of having life fed in partial completion by the Jerusalem University.

Life in the Shikun is semi-co-operative. There are two books to be gotten and with the New Economic Plan, one of the Government's first economies was to cut off foreign currency for text books. As a result there are no prescribed books for any course and Jerusalem's students manage by circulating the few available texts among themselves. There is an endless "If I only had" list but the names one hears sighed most frequently are: Parker's Invertebrates; Zoology, De Beer's Comparative Anatomy, Greaville and Smith for Calculus, Munn for Psychology.

This summer the Government signed a currency agreement with the U.S. under which American book imports are to be resumed but the first shipments under this new programme are not due for another few months, and although the situation looks brighter at present it is marked by severe shortage.

Communal Spirit

The communal spirit is not restricted to the few hundred students who live in the Shikun; warm friendship and collective study practices are common among the majority of the student body, which finds temporary quarters in the pensions during the off tourist season.

Part of student life is the Hevra (Comrades)— The forlorn little parties where bread and cheese is served with the inevitable cup of tea and the bill boarded boy who plays the guitar... songs and the memories effect they have... the jail stories about "Those Hinuch Days." The Hamsteidim (get-togethers) are the main form of student recreation, concert tickets being practically unavailable at popular prices.

Besides the get-togethers there are few other diversions the students can afford. The University offers a gymnastics sports programme in cooperation with the Y.M.C.A., but most students have no time to participate in it.

Student Union

The Student's Union, which occupies the upper story of an abandoned Arab house near the Orion Cinema, is the student's main defence against the hazards of University life. It will arrange to provide you with a job, try to find you a room, it supplies the strictly rationed number of copy books to which each pupil is entitled, and will even arrange to have your teeth filled free of charge.

The Union is composed of an eight man board of representatives elected by the student body on the basis of the party key system.

The student's complaint that a good deal of the Union's inefficiency is due to this preoccupation with inter-party quibbling in which student diplomats try their milk teeth. Yet a poll among the students revealed that the overwhelming majority favoured the continuance of the party key system.

In the last elections Mapai polled its usual 33 per cent, Mapam lost a few votes and the Communists showed a sharp rise in support which gave them, for the first time, an official representative on the Student Council.

The factiousness among the students was never more clearly demonstrated than when the University announced a 150 per cent rise in student's fees. A series of meetings called to protest the action of the University either failed to raise the necessary quorum or disintegrated into a riot of cat-calls and hooting as the centre parties drowned out the Communists and Mapam speakers who attempted to introduce a unified motion.

The remainder of their complaints the students lay at the door of the Government. The Government is indifferent to student problems they say. They cite the fact that some 70 students are being drafted into the army out of their third year of studies. And they testify that the Army frequently mobilizes students just before examination time, causing them to sacrifice an entire year of study for the required month's reserve service.

"We can't even get a postponement of a few weeks," many say. This in a country, they are quick to point out, which has only 900 trained scientists and a dearth of trained and competent educational personnel.

Army Service

For each agricultural expert the University turns out, hundreds of immigrants will be provided with work. And if a culture, endemic to the country, is to be produced the University will be its well spring.

Each year when the examinations come around a little ritual indicative of the experimental University represents, takes place. The students are examined orally in individual sitting. When professor and student sit across the examination table facing one another they represent a partnership which will ultimately result in the creation of a really independent Israel. What brought both teacher and student here, from what lands they originated, the bitter memories of the Ghetto years or the riots of 1929 all are washed away in the language shared between them. No quarter is given to sentiment in the pursuit of excellence, yet for one likeness between both rises are aware of the adventure they are living.

ART NOTES

Natural Exhibit

SEEKING an interview with the tax assessing gentleman, I went astray in the labyrinthine corridors of the former Schmidt College. Having explored various offices and school rooms, I suddenly found myself transported to another world: I had discovered the synagogue of Jerusalem's Italian Community.

Treasures brought over from Italy's ancient synagogues transform a room conceived in the graceless missionary Gothic of the 19th century. The torah shrine is a masterpiece of rich Baroque wood-carving, well known from churches, but far stronger in the expressionism of its lines when wholly devoid of the usual putti and other representational devices. Faded gilt frames the golden-red brocade curtain in a colour symphony of high beauty.

The wainscoting in deep brown walnut is late 18th century while the intricately carved lattices of the women's gallery date into the 17th century. The "Eternal Light" in front of the shrine is a fine collector's piece, and even the "Polish" brass candelabra is for once not a copy. All these dedications of pious members of an old community have kept their living beauty of purpose and are not degraded to mere numbers in a museum.

Chances for Frescoes

To be Jerusalem's most beautiful Jewish shrine the Italian Synagogue needs only a painter to decorate the bluish-grey distempered walls in colours that harmonise with the tints of old brass and gold, with brocade and carved wood. It should be tempting for an artist to undertake those frescoes, to prove himself in a work of religious art.

Jerusalem's Italian Synagogue shows the manner in which the rich treasures of Jewish religious art, saved from Europe, should be kept alive instead of being exhibited. After the depressingly bad taste shown at recent revivals of ancient ceremonies and in the Mt. Zion synagogues, this Italian Synagogue gives one new hope that in the synthesis of old and new, beauty could be attained again in the religious life of the country.

TA. F. M.

Radio Review

Audience Reaction

I HAVE recently had the opportunity of reading some of the impressive literature issued by the B.B.C.'s Audience Research Department. This research takes three main directions. The first is to discover the size of the audience for each and every programme broadcast throughout the day on all services. To obtain this information, a number of listeners are thoroughly questioned every day about their listening during the past 24 hours. A panel of interviewers has been built up throughout the country and each interviewer has to question at least 15 listeners a day. The interviewer works for a stretch of three weeks at a time and is paid for his work. He is told from which categories to choose his listeners — what percentage male, what percentage employed, what age group and income brackets etc. Consequently the 2,500 people interviewed daily represent a cross-section of the population.

As soon as the reports are received by the Head Office, the number of listeners is calculated, broadcast by broadcast, and the sample gives a fairly accurate percentage for the country as a whole. From these figures, the relative popularity of different programmes can be gauged as well as the best listening hours.

Besides the quantitative reaction, an attempt is made to obtain listeners' views as to the quality of the programmes they hear. This is carried out separately by a panel of 2,000 listeners who have responded to broadcast appeals for volunteers. An effort is made to ensure that the panel is representative. Every week, each panel member receives about 30 questions relating to forthcoming broadcasts. At the end of the week, he is asked to comment on those questions dealing with broadcasts he has actually heard. It is especially emphasized that there should be no duty listening — a member of the panel should not listen to a programme merely for the sake of sending in his comments. The object of the questionnaire is to elicit a frank expression of personal reaction to the broadcast. These reports are then collated and aim at giving a balanced picture of public reaction.

The third direction of research is to discover "comprehensibility" i.e. how far listeners understand and absorb the contents of broadcasts. A recent survey on a series of popular talks showed a "comprehensibility index" of 28 per cent. The three main defects impeding a fuller grasp of the broadcasts were given as difficult language, over-estimation of the listeners' background knowledge, and poor development of the argument.

Appeal for Reports

Here in Israel, our broadcasting service would benefit immeasurably from similar surveys, although they would have to be carried out on a more modest scale. A number of attempts have already been made in a rather unscientific fashion. On one occasion, the Post Office appealed to its employees to express their views of Kol Yisrael's programmes. The response in this case was disappointing. The second attempt was made over the air to youth asking them to listen regularly and send in their reports. This experiment, which was rather more successful, lasted for two weeks. The third attempt was an appeal for volunteers to send in reports, attend meetings and make known their views on programmes. The third attempt also was not pursued long enough to ensure its success.

The real bogey, as usual, is financial. Kol Yisrael's entire Public Relations and Audience Research Department consists of one man. The result is that certain aspects of the work must suffer, and the chief victim is audience research.

A couple of years ago, a radio survey was undertaken by the Institute for Applied Social Research. Earlier this year, the Institute commenced another survey, the first results of which should be ready shortly. This should provide useful material but the subject of the research, which has taken months, is the times and contents of the news broadcasts—which is only one subject among many. Moreover for the Institute, this is just another assignment; while the more work they have to put in on additional questions, the more their services will cost. And so the extent to which Kol Yisrael can use the Institute depends on the amount of money available for the purpose.

Poll Staff

It seems clear that the relevant department at Kol Yisrael needs enlarging. Extra personnel could be engaged for much the same financial outlay as is at present expended on the Institute's research. Full-time workers could then devote themselves entirely to the organization of polls among listeners and investigation of reactions to the individual items. The listeners for their part would appreciate a systematic attempt to assess their views. Of course it does not follow that the most popular programmes are the best ones; but it is essential for our broadcasting authorities to know which programmes attract listeners and what is the reason for their pulling-power.

AUDIO

Pick of next week listening: Honegger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake" (tomorrow at 9 p.m.); Lefi Glanz (tomorrow at 9 p.m.); French Literature (Monday at 7.15); Appleby's "Calendar" (Monday at 8); "The Citrus Harvest Commences" (Wednesday at 6); Burl Ives (Thursday at 10.30).

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 413.5, 33.3 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.35, 12.05, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 5.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 14.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 13.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.00 "Kokolet Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Overture "La Sposa del Destino" (Verdi); Symphonie Espagnole for Violin & Orchestra (Lalo); Symphony No. 41 (Mozart). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.30 Programme Announcements. 7.35 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: String Quartet No. 7 (Beethoven); Trio in E minor (Shostakovitch). 10.30 "Tunes of Israel (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

9.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 9.40 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Joan of Arc at Rouen" (Honegger). 10.00 Musical Quiz.

SATURDAY

11.00 Concert Hall: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 (Bach); "Jesu" (Beethoven). 11.40 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Concerts & Treasures. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Classical Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.35 Opera: "The Tales of Hoffman" (Offenbach): Acts III & IV (R). 7.00 "Hasefer." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Music (R). 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by L. Rosen. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 9.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Melavah Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances (R). 10.00 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

463, 378, 294 & 49.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Stanchevsky. 4.45 Music (R). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.30 Legends. 5.50 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 "Jewish Dances." 11.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlight. 11.35 "Melavah Malka." 11.55 Behind the News." 11.45 Yiddish Folk Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (1414, 214, 239 & 379 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Bible Reading. 4.45 Works by Bach & Haines. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

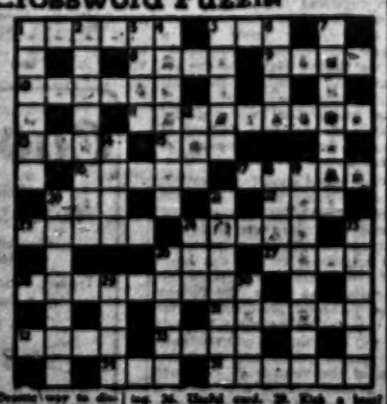
Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. Opening. 4.35 Story of a File. 7.30 Variety. 8.30 Today's Events. 7.38 Works by Barber. 8.00 "Questions & Answers, by L. Rosen. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme 8-8.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): The Roving Microphone. Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (31.32 & 20.51 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 43.5 News Talk. 6.45 British Affairs.

Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.45 Parliamentary Review. 6.55 Programme Parade. 8.00 London Letter.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS — 1. You can ride in it. 5. Manager (anagram). 8. A kind of "y Anyone." 9. Even in a love game we've a practical necessity. 10. Mad (adding packed pens). 11. Not the sort of conversation you go through for chocolates! 12. This time I bet's for about hours. 15. You wouldn't really do this to your life. 16. A bird to the Finnish; a name to me. 18. Deep and firm. 20. A nice place to have breakfast. 23. May follow me to about 23. Old and oldfashion. 24. Dilly-dallies. 27. May describe nobby or cube. 29. David sat there. (Anagram). 30. Heavy entertainment. 31. Big fire to. 32. Dreamy way to discuss of boats. 33. A manner of alias. 34. Turn it out to the end. 35. Not long past.

DOWN. — 1. Copies may get you into difficulty. 2. Gained and vainly divided. 3. In an emergency? 4. Mad (anagram of Hindi). 5. Let husband (a pause)! 6. He eats dinner to dizzy ups. 12. Almost an enervating heart! 13. It ought to end open out. 14. Course point a bit of the globe. 17. Edge of cloud that doesn't need fanning. 19. A bobcat for one's chin (two). 21. A follower in one's footsteps? 22. What you are charged. 25. Coming with Winter over-coat before the open-

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Sun. 4. Bubble. 9. Dog (rod). 10. Also. 11. Mandate (g). 14. Pardon. 15. Prune. 17. Fortune. 21. Sat. 22. Out. 23. Ass. 24. Sea-scale. 27. Gallon. 28. Orleans. 29. Cotangent. 34. Dustpan. 35. Dat. 36. Pewter. 37. Rose.

DOWN. — 1. Sump. 2. Over. 3. Nun. 4. Midget. 5. Air. 7. Blazing. 8. Gun. 11. Lane. 12. Sent. 13. Pub. 16. Scenario. 18. Tot. 19. C.O.-op. 20. Ova. 21. Sand. 24. Slave. 25. Eye-pan. 26. Scum. 28. Odd. 30. Rank. 32. Ale. 33. Sur. 35. Lie.

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Clean Milk Is Not Cleaned Milk

By Gerda L. Cohen

IN the United States, milk sanitation works on the principle that clean milk is better than cleaned milk. In Israel, clean milk — that is to say a bacteria-free product safe to put on the table — can hardly be said to exist: what we drink, if we are wise and boil it first, is cleaned milk.

Bread and milk are the two foods whose purity or lack of it sets in a salient and forcible manner upon everyone in the country: adult or child, ignorant or precaution-minded — whether we care what sort of food goes into us, or whether we only start thinking in the hospital, bread and milk are staple, inescapable. But whereas bread — luckily for us — does not make a good carrier for germs likely to settle during its dusty travels from bake-house to table, milk provides an excellent vehicle for every kind of disease bacteria. Contamination can occur at any stage, after pasteurization as well as before: milk distribution, if unclean, undoes the protection afforded by the pasteurizer. No housewife in Israel, however callous of an arrangement which exposes her ration to dust and dirt, would object to bottled milk instead of a baled-out churn.

The inadequacy of our milk-distribution, unlike the wretched standards of hygiene in street or cafe, has prevailed more than annoyance: UNICEF recently undertook to equip bottling-plants for the three cities. Such a radical reform of one operation in milk-supply will direct a searching criticism on the conditions of dairy, transport, herd.

Professor Walter Strauss, adviser to the Government on hygiene, noted that without a bottling-service it would be impossible to detect and control sources of infection arising at all the other stages of milk-production. At the moment, a tubercular milk-vendor can pass on disease, no less than a cow with bovine T.B. Bottled milk is an essential scheduled to appear in the rosy future: let us meanwhile venture to hint at possibilities of present improvement.

Law Breakers

About 25 per cent of Israel's raw milk is not pasteurized: farms too small to own a pasteurizer, or the hundreds of small-holdings with a cow for home use, may or may not boil the milk they drink — the old fallacy that "milk comes clean from the cow" has not yet died out. A certain amount of this unpasteurized milk — either cow or goat — reaches the general market, usually as cheese, where it is sold unidentified next to Tnuva dairy products.

No law prohibits the marketing of unpasteurized milk — the private sector of agriculture cannot therefore be easily brought to judgment—but a year ago the Ministry of Commerce ruled that all milk products must be made of pasteurized milk. There does not seem to have been a serious attempt to implement this regulation; as with food inspection, law-breakers laugh while the Health Ministry deploys its handful of sanitarians over a hopelessly wide area. Until each district Health Department includes a bacteriological laboratory, what is the point of an inspector sampling in the dairy? Even the Tel Aviv regional Health Office has no regular laboratory facilities and is forced to depend on Hayarkon Hospital.

Were it certain that Israel's dairy-herds conformed to the

The housewife's milk ration is dumped at "stations" in the street, is poured and left in the dust of passing vehicles.

Photo by Schlesinger

example of Kfar Giladi's prize herd, not so much a health-measure (Tnuva methods of distribution invite re-contamination) as a way of preventing sour milk. Knuckling down to the ubiquitous dirty cow-shed, Tnuva bacteriologists accept a far higher general bacteria-count than that allowed in England or the U.S. But if bottling is introduced, both dairy-men and distributor will have to mend their ways: only milk with a low bacteria-count keeps well — and the public would object to bottled cheese.

Root Cause

The UNICEF scheme thus depends on preliminary lightening-up of supervision. Mr. A.W. Fuchs, a sanitary engineer of the U.S. Public Health service, investigating milk and food sanitation in Israel under Point Four, stressed that inadequate conditions are not entirely due to lack of equipment and funds. He urged that "there should be a milk sanitarian in each district Health Department, as well as laboratories for the examination of milk." Certain infectious diseases have increased of late, notably in settlements, and Mr. Fuchs considers it likely that unpasteurized or unboiled milk products are the root cause.

Those who succumb to a bowl of cream or home-made butter in rural privacy should first ask if the cream has been boiled — unless they prefer to risk catching a whole list of diseases ranging from scarlet fever to dysentery. Mr. Fuchs, a busy man during his year's mission, has already noticed that conditions in distribution centres are not perfect by any means.

I had the impression, while sliding over milk-slippery tiles in the city depots, that Tnuva had made a valiant effort to ensure that "cleaned" milk goes out from the plant. Of what happens afterwards, to those cracked and dented churns upended a hundred times, while milk is splashed and handed from one open can to another, Tnuva officials exclaim in unison "It shall be altered," by the grace of UNICEF." Inside the plant, however, reforms proceed. Not long ago, inspectors were unable to check temperatures of pasteurization because the depots, except for Haifa, did not possess recording thermometers — now on order. The 25 per cent maximum powdered milk which Tnuva adds to the fresh mixture also undergoes pasteurization, the local managers assured me, although they were not enthusiastic over the quality of dried milk imported; a large amount had to be sold as chicken-fodder—Rx ago running to a couple of years in the warehouse.

The great drums of boiling milk or lebenia are emptied and washed by a nightly gang, and the laboratory staff takes samples of the milk on arrival and in cooling-drum or pipe. Last year, the Jerusalem branch set up a well-equipped laboratory for making counts of E. Coli—a harmless bacteria whose presence denotes the extent of contamination in pipe or churn after pasteurization. Extra pure milk is soured in the lab. to provide a "mother-starter" for lebenia and cheese, which contains nothing but milk-powder and — in the case of lebenia — 2.5 per cent added margarine.

A year ago, flies disported without hindrance inside the Tnuva plants at Haifa and Jerusalem. Health Ministry complaints got the windows screened, and established spraying with D.D.T. But in Haifa, the first object to meet my gaze was a truck full of cheese, blocking an outer door-way, and offering a viscous death to several flies; windows were certainly covered with net, while doors stood wide open. The production of white cheese, which entailed a primitive slapping and shaping by hand, did not evoke my admiration, especially as many of the workers — against Tnuva decree —sat bare-headed in the cheese-room. The Government milk sanitarian told me that Tnuva intended to sell white cheese in proper containers instead of the messy and sodden wrappers used at present: if the intention materialises, fewer hands will touch this already suspect product once it has reached the shop from an insanitary vehicle.

These are negative elements in the struggle for cleaner milk: the positive ones unfold slowly: Tnuva's new Tel Aviv branch, most modern of its kind; a promised re-tinning of churns which harbour bacteria: more instruction to dairy-farmers; and the installation of mechanical milkers to avoid contact with the dung and vermin infesting our old-fashioned byres. And in the possibly not-so-distant future, milk delivered at your door, cool from the refrigerator, in a real bottle.

WOMANLESS WORLD

By Thomas R. Henry

WASHINGTON. — A WOMANLESS world may be one very remote possibility of excessive radiation of germ plasm in the age of atomic energy, cyclotrons, and X-radiation into which the world seems to be passing.

This is a possible, however far-fetched it may appear at present, implication of experiments with mice at McGill University, in Montreal, reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here by Drs. H. Kalmus, J. D. Metrakos and M. Silverberg.

They mated pairs from a highly inbred strain of mice. The sex of the offspring was approximately equal, as is generally the case in nature.

Then the male parents were given high, though not disabling, doses of X radiation. In the next generation males were about 50 per cent greater than females.

In control groups in which there was no radiation, the sexes of the offspring remained about equal.

Previous experiments cited have shown that radiation of either male or female parents in mice tends either to total sterility or great reduction in the size of the litters. Sixty pairs of mice were used in these experiments and, the Canadian doctors reported, the number is altogether too small to warrant any detailed analysis.

The difference between the different litters is significant enough, however, to postulate that the radiation had a definite effect in increasing the number of males over females. In these experiments, they pointed out, only the male parents were irradiated and there are no data on the possible effects of irradiating the female parents.

There also is no evidence that the same effect would be produced in other animal species. (*NANA*)

America's Next First Lady Is Mamie

NOBODY was more surprised than Mamie Eisenhower to find that she seemed to be an effective campaigner for the First Ladyship. She regards herself as an Army wife—the job she has spent a lifetime fulfilling—and, until a few months ago, had no more interest in politics than in polar exploration.

However, once she got started she ran faster than any candidate's wife since Eleanor Roosevelt in 1932. But the resemblance between Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Eisenhower ends right there.

Mrs. Eisenhower will never be a delegate to the United Nations or any other kind of official. Her talents lie in other directions. Even more than her husband, she is an extrovert who likes to surround herself with old, familiar friends.

Mamie has only one idea about how to cure the ills of the world: the fervent conviction that Ike is the man for the job. After 36 years of marriage, her face still lights up like a bobby-soxer's when she talks about Ike.

Mamie met Ike in 1915, when she was 19 and he was a second lieutenant fresh out of West Point. She and her family were wintering at San Antonio, and Ike was stationed at Fort Sam Houston nearby. The next day Ike telephoned fifteen times, but Mamie, dark-haired and piquant, the daughter of a retired Boone, Iowa, meat-packer, living in Denver, had so many beaux, it was a month before he could get a date. They were engaged on St. Valentine's Day and married in July 1916.

"You know Ike is persistent as the dickens," says Mamie.

Housekeeping

At Fort Sam, they set up housekeeping in two rooms on Ike's pay of $141.67 a month. They didn't stay long. Ike was transferred soon after and Mamie started "chasing him." She had to keep chasing him all over the world. In one year, they lived in seven Army posts. Mamie recalls with but slight exaggeration: "I've lived in everything but an igloo."

In 1921, at Fort Meade, Md., the Eisenhowers met tragedy: Their three-year-old son, Doud Dwight, affectionately called Icky, died of scarlet fever. "They didn't have these wonder drugs then," Mamie says sadly. "Fortunately we had many understanding friends to help us through the ordeal." Less than two years later, in Denver, John, now a Major fighting in Korea, was born. John's three young children are now Mamie's principal delight. Her favourite job is baby-sitting with them.

To Mamie, Ike is a man of destiny. As she reviews their life together, she feels that "God has been saving him for something." At 26, she recalls, he became supply officer of a regiment. The job gave him the knowledge of logistics that he needed as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in Europe. Later, he was assigned to revise the Battlefield Guide for the American Battle Monuments Commission. That job sent him "over every foot of ground in France." The precise knowledge of French terrain he gained helped years later in planning the invasion and liberation of Western Europe.

When Ike was making up his mind whether to run for the Presidency, Mamie steadfastly refused to influence his decision. "Honey," she told him, "it's your decision. My job will be the same as always — to take care of you and our home."

FEMALES AT THE WHEEL

By Talia Aharoni

WOMEN may be rightfully proud of the fact that — though the number of driver's licences issued to them is steadily increasing — the number of motoring accidents caused by members of their sex is very slight.

This surprising factor and the psychological aspects of female driving have now been described by Dr. Charles Odier, the Lausanne neurologist, whose interesting investigations into the neurological complexes of male drivers were reported in the Post some months ago.

While driving a car tends to exaggerate certain male instincts, such as aggression, women are apparently so fully satisfied by the mere ability to drive a car that even those normally suffering from nervous anxiety often pass their test without trouble and actually turn into sound drivers. The act of driving a car seems to neutralise all their fears.

Dr. Odier divides women into two extreme types: the hyper-feminine woman and the woman with marked male components. Whilst he found the rivalry complex growing in men whilst driving, it appears to quieten down and even to disappear completely in women drivers.

The ability to drive a car satisfies some fundamental childhood dream of women of managing something originally created by men for men. Some women mistake their legitimate right to drive a car for an usurped right and decide either to go on foot or to be driven.

Authoritative Women

Their counterpart is the authoritative woman who is never likely to turn into a good driver. She misuses her position at the wheel — as she does her position in marriage — to exercise her authority, finding pedal and wheel particularly obedient if at home husband, children or employees may have refused to give in to her.

Yet less accidents are caused by women who drive themselves than by woman passengers, some of whom lose every ounce of commonsense when sitting next to a driver. Their eyes never leave the road. They watch out for every sign, frightened by the thought of possible accidents. Their fear and excitement turns easily into aggression against the driver of the car, and their hostility increases in proportion to the car's speed. Irritating advice, such as "Careful, a turn...!" "Look out, a bicycle in front, a large American can behind...," "Hurry up!" "More slowly" is constantly thrown at him. If the driver happens to be the passenger's husband, the atmosphere prevailing at the couple's home soon becomes evident. Though the car sometimes serves to overcome domestic troubles by providing change and relaxation, it frequently tends to increase differences of temper and mood between husband and wife. Side-remarks, varying from "Be careful, my dear" to "you really are the limit; you let everybody overtake you, even the 'Topolino,' how ridiculous" — pass the entire emotional scale from useful and friendly warning to neurotic hostility.

Such tyrannical control does not aid in any way to prevent real danger. It merely leads to irritation and anger in the driver. Though there is no external change of place between husband and wife, the latter actually turns into the role of the driver. The husband, thus deprived of his natural function, tries to frighten her merely in order to get a minute's silence. One woman said she felt on such an occasion that her husband really would have liked to kill her.

If in spite of such examples, women cause less accidents than men, if every overtaking car, every angry hooting, fails to rouse in them as a rule the same irritated reactions as in male drivers, the psychologists find the cause to be one decisive factor — the mother instinct, which can never be entirely suppressed. This instinct is responsible for woman's inherent respect for human life, for her spontaneous desire to take care of the wellbeing and security of passengers and of co-users of the road. This feminine element seems to protect the woman at the wheel against neurotic complexes. If driving tends to overdevelop male weaknesses, it seems to further the growth of typically feminine qualities. Whilst this seems understandable where the woman driver is accompanied by her own children, she apparently turns every passenger into something of an adopted child.

Thus Dr. Odier finds that the normal woman will be as good a driver as the normal man, in like conditions and circumstances. If both drivers, however, are subject to psychological complexes, the woman driver will better be able to cope with the situation than the man.

Lessons to Learn in Austerity

By Molly Lyons Bar David

ONE British Public Relations Officer in Tel Aviv has sent *The Jerusalem Post* copies of food advertisements published in Britain during the war. There is a great deal which we can learn from the experiences of the housewife who fought on the kitchen front in the blitz years in England. There are obvious differences, of course, between what was available there at that time and what we get in Israel today. The British had hardly any fruit, but they had an abundance of potatoes. Their fat ration was somewhat below ours, but their protein situation was much better. Although the meat available was very little (about 1½ times what we now get in Israel) the supply of assorted fish was bountiful. There was a small regular ration of dried eggs but rarely any fresh eggs, certainly nothing to compare to our two a week. To stretch the sugar ration (about equal to Israel) syrup, treacle, honey and sweetened condensed milk were available on points. In addition the ration of jam equalled Israel's. However, the British did not have the blessing of sugar in fresh fruits, as we have in our oranges, and other fruits in season. The fresh milk supply was considerably better than ours, and like Britain we have learned the value of powdered milk. The British did not enjoy labenia and cottage cheese to the extent that we do by any means, but they had a small regular ration of yellow cheese.

Here are some typical recipes from war-time Britain which will come in very useful to the Israel housewife today. A year ago, when our food supply was considerably worse than it ever was in England, these recipes could not have been put into use at all. Today it is possible to make a selection from them to offer recipes of our own.

Bean and Sausage Bake

(There is a ration of sausage quite regularly for heavy labourers: this will stretch the ration to feed the whole family).

2/4 kilo cooked beans; 1/4 kilo sausage meat; 1 chopped leek (or onion); 1 tbsp. chopped parsley; 1 tsp. sage; salt and pepper; 1/2 cup stock or water; 2/4 kilo mashed potatoes.

Chop beans finely, add sausage (chopped), leek, parsley, sage and 2 tbsps. mashed potato. Mix well together, add little seasoning and enough stock or water to make a fairly soft mixture. Place in greased casserole, piling rest of potato on top. Bake in moderate oven 45 minutes. Serve with brown gravy.

Parsonage Pudding

Pastry: 6 ozs. flour; 2 ozs. oatmeal, 2 level tsps. baking powder; salt; 3 ozs. suet or fat; water to mix.

Filling: 4 ozs. minced meat or meat cut in cubes, 1 oz. flour; 1 lb. mixed root vegetables, prepared and diced (you use cabbage, squash, peppers or other vegetables in season as well); 1/2 lb. potatoes; 1 chopped leek (or onion); salt and pepper stock; gravy browning.

Make pastry by mixing dry ingredients, rub in fat. Mix to a stiff dough with cold water, and line a basin with 3/4 of it. Mix the meat with flour. Arrange layers of vegetables, potatoes, leek, meat and seasoning in the basin. Cover with a little stock in which gravy browning has been mixed (Note: In Israel there is a bottled "Soup essence" product which may be used as gravy browning. You can also deeply brown a tbsp. of sugar, add a little water, and use it as gravy browning). Roll out rest of pastry to fit the top. Steam for 1 to 1½ hours and serve with potatoes and green vegetables.

Crumb Fudge

2 tbsps. syrup (use honey or make a syrup of 3 tbsps. sugar and 2 tbsps. water and boil); 2 ozs. each margarine, sugar, cocoa, few drops of vanilla, 6 ozs. dry bread crumbs.

Heat syrup, margarine, sugar and cocoa gently until all is melted. Stir in the flavouring and then bread crumbs. Mix thoroughly and turn into a well-greased tin; spread evenly and mark lightly into squares. Leave for 24 hours and then use as a cake or sweet.

Beef Charlotte

4 ozs. breadcrumbs; 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce; 1 tsp salt, 1/2 level tsp. pepper; 1/2 lbs. tomatoes (Note: In Israel the ketchup now on the market may be substituted for the Worcestershire sauce, tomatoes and salt and pepper: use 1/2 cup of ketchup for this recipe). 4 ozs. cooked beef.

Mix breadcrumbs and seasonings together, chop tomatoes, saving some pieces for top, and flake meat. Arrange in a fireproof dish, beginning with crumbs, tomato, meat and ending with a layer of crumb and slices of tomato. Sprinkle shreds of margarine over top and bake in a moderate oven for a half hour.

All Purpose Custard

2 tbsps. dried eggs, 3 tbsps. flour, 1 tbsp. sugar, 2 cups milk. Mix together dried eggs (dry) flour and sugar. Blend with a little of the milk to form a cream. Boil rest of milk and pour slowly on the mixture, stirring well all the time. Return to pan, bringing to boil. Boil 1 to 2 minutes, serves four.

Fruit Fool

Make a custard with three-quarters pint milk, following recipe as above in other respects. Fold in three quarters pint thick fruit pulp (at this season you can use guavas, or this fruit mixed with a little jam). Put into glass bowl, and top with fruit.

Coffee Custard

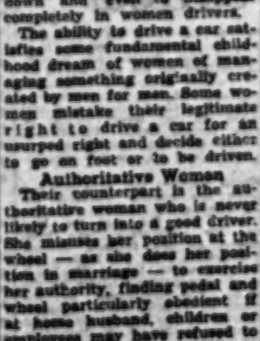
Make custard with half milk and half strong black coffee. Flavour with vanilla.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

FATA MORGANA

There is, apparently, nothing remarkable about the hand below; but East-West managed to create a delusion, which lured the experienced South player away from the correct play.



South dealer, East-West vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1H	—	1S	—
2D	—	3H	—

The spade jack opening was won in dummy, and declarer cashed the king and ace of hearts, then the king and ace of diamonds. Schenken, West, won the third round of diamonds, and Rapee, his partner, signalled with a high club. South trumped the second club lead, and now if he had dared to lead the queen of hearts he would have made all the rest of the tricks. But since he could afford to lose another trick, he decided to play safe against the chance that both the outstanding trumps lay in one hand. He would let a defender ruff a diamond while he discarded dummy's last club. Then, if another club was led, dummy could trump it, and South could get back to his hand with the spade ace to draw the last trump.

This line of play would be unbeatable if the trumps failed to split. It very nearly won even though the trumps split; in fact, it would have worked if either defender had ruffed that fourth round of diamonds. But instead of ruffing, Schenken discarded a spade, and Rapee, who realized what was going on, made the fine play of also refusing to trump.

This merely confirmed South's impression that the trumps were bunched. He led another diamond. Again Schenken discarded a spade, but this time Rapee trumped with the nine of hearts, and when he returned a spade West ruffed to win the setting trick.

COAT TREND

This year it is up to you to choose between a full or fitted coat — both are fashionable. The one on the right is cut along princess lines and has a double collar and cuffs. The coat on the left has a dropped shoulder line with exaggerated balloon sleeves. Originals to The POST by Yigael Gershoni.

HIGH HONOURS WON IN VENICE

PARIS. — Cable news received from Warner Bros. Headquarters says that a special award for EXCEPTIONAL QUALIFICATIONS was given to "A Streetcar Named Desire" at the recent 12th Annual Venice Film Festival in Italy.

Vivien Leigh's magnificent portrayal of Blanche DuBois, the Southern school-marm, won her the coveted award for BEST ACTRESS.

There is no question either of the triumph of Marlon Brando (as Stan, Blanche's brother-in-law). This is a film with plenty of realism — powerfully fascinating.

Israel will see the film in the next few weeks at the new Chen Cinema in Tel Aviv—later it will travel to other towns. (Advt.)

gardening notes

THE first rain has come and if the soil in your garden is thoroughly prepared, you can plant winter vegetables (radish, parsley, spinach, broad-beans, peas, carrots, beets, turnip, lettuce and swiss-chard). In a small garden use vegetables which grow easily and take little space, such as radishes, parsley, spinach and lettuce.

If your garden soil is very wet after the rain wait until it dries sufficiently to allow treading and working without earth sticking to shoes and tools. This is important especially if it is loamy Jerusalem soil.

Sowing

After digging and manuring, rake the soil very smooth, remove stones and rough clods, and sow the seeds in straight rows. Mark the rows at the required distances and stretch a line where the row is to come. Make drills for the seeds with a small stick — 1-2 cm. in depth for finer seeds like carrots radishes etc. and 3-5 cm. for bigger seeds like peas and broad-beans. After the seeds are sown, cover the drills with soil, press down over the seeds and water with a fine spray.

Thinning

If the seeds are small, such a carrots etc., use more than the required number. As soon as they are well started they should be thinned so that enough space is allowed for proper growth. In dry weather thinning should done in the evening and the bed watered afterwards.

Radish (tzenzit) For a supply from now until spring, sow every four weeks in drills 2 cm. deep and 10-15 cm. apart. One and a half or two square metres are adequate for the average family. They germinate after 3-6 days. Thin out 3-5 cm. apart as soon as the plants are large enough. Radishes are the easiest and quickest vegetables to grow. They are ready to eat 3-6 weeks after sowing.

Parsley (petrazilia) may be sown from now until spring. Sow the seeds thinly in rows 10-15 cm. apart and 1-2 cm. deep. Germination is slow especially in winter and sprouts appear after 12-20 days. No thinning is necessary. One to one and a half square metres is enough for a continuous supply. Parsley matures in about 2-3 months, but the small leaves can be used before, if you take off the tops of the leaves only.

Winter Spinach (tered herpi) Sow from October until November in drills 15-20 cm. apart 2 cm. deep. Thinning out to 5 cm. is sometimes advisable but not absolutely necessary. Spinach matures two months after sowing and if you cut off the big outer leaves, new leaves will grow again until the end of winter.

Peas (afunah) Sown from October to January. For dwarf peas (afunah nemunha) make drills 30 cm. apart and 4-5 cm. deep. Sow the seeds in rows 5-10 cm. apart. Tall varieties (afunah mitapesit) should be sown near a wire fence one seed every 5-10 cm. or on sticks in furrows 60 cm. apart.

Carrots (gezer) Sow thin, in rows 25 cm. apart, cover the seeds with 2 cm. of soil. Germination is slow, from 10-20 days or more. Thin out 5-10 cm.

Other vegetables which may be sown now include broad beans (puli) in drills 40 cm. apart every 15 cm. Beetroot (tzelok adom), swiss chard (silkah), and turnip (lefet) are sown in drills 30 cm. apart and later thinned out to 15-20 cm.

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AMERICAN POLITICS

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

THE FORRESTAL DIARIES, ed. by W. Mills, Cassell, London, 1952. 547 pp. 21 s.

THE PRIVATE PAPERS OF SENATOR VANDENBERG. Houghton & Mifflin, Boston, 570 pp.

Six years ago James Forrestal was the hate-figure of all progressive Americans, not only to those belonging to the party known by that name. Today he has become the lonely voice in the desert, the brave man who sounded the tocsin when America slept, the courageous fighter who sacrificed his life in the service of his people. The truth, as so often, is somewhere in between.

James Forrestal was not blind hearted, as he wrote in 1944, "whenever any American suggests that we act in accordance with the needs of our security he is apt to be called a goddamned fascist or Imperialist, while if Uncle Joe suggests that he needs the Baltic provinces, half of Poland, all of Bessarabia, and access to the Mediterranean, all hands agree that he is a fine, candid, frank and generally delightful fellow who is very easy to deal with..."

Liberal Illusions

American Liberals believed in 1945 that a new era of peaceful cooperation had begun, that there was no reason for fear or suspicion, and that the warnings uttered by less sanguine optimists were either mere intrigues of professional warmongers of mere fantasies of ill-adjusted professional Kassandras which could safely be disregarded. In 1952, on the other hand, they have reached the conclusion, as Dwight MacDonald put it, that whether you like it or not, there *are* witches called Judith Coplon, and if you look under enough beds you might find a man who answers to the name of Fuchs. Forrestal, curiously enough, who never had a fraction of the knowledge of most Liberals about international politics and the situation in foreign countries, was much more correct than they in his suspicions, but this does not mean that he was right.

George Kennan, the specialist for Soviet affairs, wrote in a memorandum in 1946 (published in part in the "Diaries") that there would be much less anti-Soviet hysteria in the U.S. if there were more knowledge of things Soviet. This, needless to say, goes mainly for James Forrestal, who realised for the first time in 1945, that Soviet Communism had an ideology of its own, and was so much surprised by that discovery that he sent a circular letter to his friends who, he presumed, did not know that either. Forrestal was a frustrated man: He fought a running fight against the demobilisation of American soldiers and the unilateral disarmament in 1945/6 in general which was proceeding all too dangerous a pace according to most military and political advisers. In this he was undoubtedly right: It can safely be assumed that if American disarmament had proceeded at a slower pace, say at the same pace as the Russian, much and perhaps most of the post-war crisis would not have arisen: an equilibrium might have come into existence, averting Korea among other things.

Yet we would look in vain for a constructive policy in the "Diaries". Forrestal's naive belief, to put it mildly, in the omnipotence of free enterprise and the organisational abilities of Big Business make him a somewhat less than competent authority and adviser on world affairs. His mistaken position in the Palestine issue (to put it again extremely mildly) was not motivated by a particular prejudice, it was typical of his erroneous assumptions and conclusions in many fields.

Bipartisan Policy

The private papers of Senator Vandenberg are of considerably less interest from the point of view of international politics. Yet they are an invaluable source book for American politics: They show the bi-partisan foreign policy in its making, a subject which has achieved particular importance in this election year. Vandenberg, like Forrestal, was a self-made man, both, incidentally, started their political career as newspapermen. Forrestal amassed a private fortune in Wall Street before joining the Roosevelt administration in 1940. Vandenberg became a senator in 1928, and weathered the anti-Republican storms of 1932 and 1936.

He was the main spokesman for isolationism up to 1940, but he was courageous enough to admit (as very few public figures do) that he had been mistaken, and that Pearl Harbour ended isolationism, or Insulationism, as he preferred to say.

During the war he became one of the chief architects of bi-partisan foreign policy — a principle which has so sadly broken down in the election campaign, and represented his country at various international conferences in San Francisco, Paris, etc. His death in 1951 left a breach in Republican ranks (and on the American scene in general) which has not been filled to this day.

DAWN AT ELATH

Photo by Schlesinger

The Powers of Darkness

By GEOFFREY WIGODER

FALLEN ANGELS. By Bernard J. Bamberger. Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 304pp. $4.50.

The myth of the Fallen Angels is an outcome of the problem of evil facing monotheistic religion. The primitive mind, nurtured on the belief in a whole pantheon of capricious gods and demons, was not troubled by the existence of evil. Judaism and its offshoot religions affirmed the belief in a single good God, and this raised a host of questions connected with wickedness, suffering and pain. One attempt to solve these problems was the postulation of the existence of a group of angels who, having rebelled against God, had been cast forth from heaven and were responsible for all that was evil in the universe. In some versions, the leading rebel assumes great prominence and is personified as Satan: the Devil. The myth attracted many literary descriptions of which the best known and least read is probably Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' The development of this legend is the subject of Rabbi Bamberger's fascinating study.

Biblical Source

The traditional Biblical source for the fall of the angels is the curious passage in the sixth chapter of Genesis which relates how the sons of God married the daughters of men. The few other Biblical references are, at the best, doubtful. There is not even a hint of the fall of Satan, nor of an organised realm of spiritual evil. These concepts are really developed for the first time in the Apocryphal and Pseudepigraphical works, including various recensions of the Book of Enoch, the Apocalypse of Abraham and the Testament of Job. Undoubtedly these myths incorporated syncretistic elements from other peoples and cultures. The trials and tribulations of the Jewish people during the period of the composition of the Apocrypha; works led to the adoption of many strange theories, including an extreme Messianism and a belief in the existence of a cosmic force of evil.

The most interesting developments followed the branching-off of Christianity as a separate religion. The Rabbis, who had excluded the Apocryphal works from the Canon, rejected the belief in Satan and the fallen angels. Isolated traces of the legend are to be found in Jewish writings, but hardly ever in the main authoritative tradition. Christianity, on the other hand, developed the dualistic viewpoint of the apocalyptic writings, and explained the origin of evil by the rebellion of Satan.

In Talmud and Kabbala

The Rabbis understood that such beliefs are inconsistent with an effective monotheism. Even where Satan is retained in Jewish tradition, he is depicted as working under God's direction and with His consent. Resh Lakish commented: "Satan, the evil inclination, and the Angel of Death are one and the same." The task of morality is to control the evil inclination by exercising the good nature. It is true that the Talmud accepts the existence of demons; but they too are the creations of God and are not wholly evil — indeed some of them are quite benevolent. They are the fading remnants of popular superstition.

Despite the efforts of the Rabbis, there was a recrudescence of the myth in the Middle Ages in certain late apocalypses and *aggadot*. But even they tend to treat the fallen angels as a folk tale. The main exceptions are the Pirkei de'Rabbi Eliezer and the Spanish Kabbala (but not the German). The Spanish Kabbala evolved the most thorough system of dualism in Jewish literature, and it is hardly accidental that its mystical speculations profoundly attracted Christian thinkers. The Zohar teaches the doctrine of a whole series of evil emanations originating from God's left side, which is the side of severe justice. The sequel came in Isaac Luria's theory of the 'breaking of the vessels' which places the root of evil within the divinity. The reductio ad absurdum can be found in Sabbatai Zvi's embracing Islam in the belief that the righteous must enter the domain of evil in order to release the good elements that are embedded there.

Again thanks to the good sense of the Rabbis, the main trend of Judaism was kept free from these mystical red herrings. The medieval philosophers and traditionalist alike rejected the belief in fallen angels. The traditionalists were following the Talmud; the philosophers were strongly under the influence of the neo-Platonic doctrine that evil has no real existence but is merely the absence of good. This was eventually swept along into modern rationalistic and scientific trends which did away with the last vestiges of the myth.

Christian Doctrines

Christianity, however, has had more difficulty with the Devil. The New Testament authors accepted the dualism implicit in the Apocrypha and conveyed a continual consciousness of the Devil as man's chief enemy, a doctrine fully accepted by the Church Fathers. The dualism was kept under control (the evil principle is not eternal) but it is nevertheless present. The belief in the Devil led the Church to the great medieval witchhunt and its attendant horrors. Even the early Protestant movement did not question the existence of Satan; in fact the Devil remained firmly entrenched in Christian dogma until the growth of modern rationalism weakened belief in his existence, which is however still accepted by the Catholic Church. Incidentally the legend is also found in Islam; but, characteristically, the fall of the angels occurs when a beautiful woman appears before them in a lawsuit.

Rabbi Bamberger's guide to the realm of the fallen angels is clear and concise. It is a sound work of scholarship, but at the same time will appeal to the layman both for the fascination of its subject and the skill and simplicity of its treatment.

Russian Historian

Professor Michael Rostovzeff, authority on classical and ancient history who, as already reported, died recently in America, aged 81, was member of many academies and honorary doctor of Oxford, Cambridge and other universities. His numerous works which include contributions to the history of Rome and Greece and the prehistory of Santa Russia, are masterpieces of historical interpretation.

It was Rostovzeff who, according to "The Times," at the age of 26 saw in Paris the so-called Scythian Crown of Tsaefernes (sometimes called Saitapharnes) and was the first to describe it as a fake. As professor at Yale he was, in 1928, responsible for the resumption of excavations at Dura-Europos on the Euphrates which brought to light the famous synagogue decorations.

'AWAKE AND SING' — IN ISRAEL

By GR. J. KAHN

For New York Jews of my generation, whose adolescence was coloured by the Great Depression and Hitler's rise to power, there was a special significance in the early plays of Clifford Odets. I am thinking of his pre-war *Six* plays, published by The Modern Library in 1939: "Waiting for Lefty," "Awake and Sing!", "Till the Day I Die," "Paradise Lost," "Golden Boy," and "Rocket to the Moon."

When Odets made his spectacular rise to fame in 1935 (the first four of the six plays listed were all produced in that year), he seemed to be the only voice on the theatre who spoke for us, and of us, with a truly authentic note. "Till the Day I Die" was an effective protest piece which enabled us to participate vicariously in the underground struggle against the Nazis. But we were especially proud to find our lives as Jews given such prominence in dramas which had obviously been conceived for their general American, perhaps universally human importance.

After four years of economic crisis, Roosevelt's "New Deal" was just beginning to pull us out of the "hole" of depression. Jimmy Durante had tried to cheer us up with his jokes about "What's a depression? A hole. What's a hole? Nothing. So what are we worried about?" — but we knew better. The general strike message of "Waiting for Lefty" seemed vaguely appropriate; but we responded most intimately to the "Interne Episode," in which our Dr. Benjamin lost his medical job because of anti-Semitism and as a result became a militant member of the cab-drivers' union (unlike the situation in Israel today, the American "nahag" was far from being a member of an economic elite in those days). And we thrilled with the "pleasure of recognition" at the portrayals of ourselves and our Jewish friends and relatives in such plays as "Awake and Sing!", "Paradise Lost," and "Rocket to the Moon." Even in "Golden Boy," whose characters were Italian immigrants, we heard the accents of our next-door neighbours.

Immigrants' Idiom

There was no denying Odets' skill with plot and character, but his easiest way into our hearts was via the poetry of his dialogue. We responded almost instinctively to his skilful use of local references and proverbs and his capture of that special idiom of New York immigrant Jews which consists of translation from Yiddish. His was language we had grown up with, and he had a gift for putting it into biting lines that somehow managed to sing themselves into our memories. We remembered his: "Go out and fight so life shouldn't be printed on dollar bills." This was the poetry of our living speech, equally remote from a neutral correctness of grammar and the barbaric jargon of dialect comedians.

The Jewish Odets is nowhere clearer than in "Awake and Sing!", his first full-length drama and, in the opinion of most of the critics, still his best. In this play, one feels, Odets was closest to the people he loved (and hated); its scene is "An apartment in the Bronx," the borough of New York City in which Odets grew up. I was a Bronx boy too, and I can testify to the many elements of truth in Odets' portrayals.

Imperfect Assimilation

But afterwards, I have always felt, Odets got onto a wrong track in his attempt to achieve success as an "American" playwright. In "Paradise Lost," the Gordon family is still recognisably Jewish, but the scene is ostentatiously labelled "An American city"; in "Golden Boy," the characters are Italian; and Dr. Stark, the dentist in "Rocket to the Moon," is shown to us in an anonymous "New York office building," with only his father-in-law, Mr. Prince, providing a hint of the Jewish background. The plays, at least, provide a clear picture of assimilation into the general American scene — with a concomitant loss of genuineness. (Compare the process whereby a recently deceased actor was transformed from Jules Garfinkel — on the Yiddish stage, to Jules Garfield — in the Group Theatre, to John Garfield — the Hollywood star.)

Odets begins the introduction to his own play as follows: "All of the characters in *Awake and Sing!* share a fundamental activity: a struggle for life amidst petty conditions." He goes on to relate these "petty conditions," in this and later plays, to economic problems, to a competitive society, to "middle-class" life. What his analysis fails to include (though his play does include it, since he is finally a better artist than a theoretician) is the fact that the family whose tragedies he is portraying may be suffering as much from a breakdown of its traditional Jewish values as from a lack of economic opportunities.

To see "Awake and Sing!" performed in Hebrew in Israel (Chamber Theater) is to realise that no conditions are "petty" except as human beings make them so. To plant a tree may be a petty act, or one of deep symbolic significance — depending on how you look at it. Such is the philosophy which underlies the 613 commandments of the orthodox Jew: the desire to sanctify all the details of life. There are few countries in the world whose inhabitants are subjected to more petty conditions and restrictions than the Jews in Israel today — rationing of food and clothing, Government regulations, transportation difficulties, and endless shortages of essential materials and equipment — but this is all made bearable because one believes in the larger purpose it is designed to serve.

Petty People

Thus, it is not the conditions that Odets portrays which are petty, but most of his people and their ideals. The father, Myron, is a scatter-brained nonentity, out of touch with the life about him. The mother, Bessie, and the daughter, Hennie, have admirable vigour and a "rage to live"; but Bessie does not scruple to protect her daughter's "honour" by deceit and lies, and Hennie's ideals are summed up by Moe: "How you like to spend it! What I mean! Lizard-skin shoes, perfume behind the ears." So with Moe and Morty, the two men of "action": "It's all a racket," Moe says to Morty, "from horse racing down. Marriage, politics, big business — everybody plays cops and robbers. You, you're a racketeer yourself."

Even his good people tend to be very much confused and to deal in platitudes. The speeches of Grandpa Jacob, the spokesman for Marxism and Jewishness, range from "Daily Worker" editorials (opening of Act II, Scene 2), to vague statements about action ("Do what is in your heart and you carry in yourself a revolution"), to a Biblical quotation ("Awake and Sing!") incongruous with his Marxist preachments. As for Moe and Hennie: "...there's one life to live! Live it!" For what? "The whole world's green grass, and when you cry it's because you're happy." Does Odets mean that their solution lies in a perpetual vacation in the country? The lovers are not united (nothing Marxist about that, by the way), but will Moe keep on with his rackets? Nothing is clearly defined. Is "love" enough?

Forgotten Heritage

The final effect of Odets then, for me, is one of great excitement, conflict, vivid language — what should be the making of a great dramatist — but vitiated by muddled thinking and a hollow morality. And I suspect that this final weakness springs from his having tried to leave behind what might have been his richest source of human values (witness his idealization of Jacob): his Jewish heritage. Marxism seems never to have been more than superficial in Odets — somehow unrelated to his deepest feelings — and it provided an inadequate philosophy for a profound art, in any case. If he had known a truer Law, then his art might have come to reveal how the petty conditions of life may be transformed in the struggle for a better and higher life.

ZEITLIN RIDES AGAIN

THE ZADOKITE FRAGMENTS. Facsimile of the MSS in the Cairo Genizah Collection in the possession of the University Library, Cambridge, England. With an Introduction by Solomon Zeitlin, Jewish Quarterly Review, Philadelphia.

When Prof. Bukenik, of the Hebrew University, discovered the Hebrew Scrolls and showed them to be texts of Isaiah, a commentary on Habbakuk and some other fragments, belonging to the period of the Second Temple, there was much excitement and gratification among the scholars of Jerusalem. At long last, not in far away Elephantine, nor in Tel-el-Amarna, nor in Babylonia, but in the Land of Israel some authentic Biblical documents, the earliest in the world, had been discovered.

But over the Atlantic an aggressive, yet meticulously accurate and very erudite scholar sat brooding over the texts. Then he sounded the alarm and claimed that almost all the scholars but he had been mistaken. The texts belonged to the Middle Ages and he could prove it.

Back and forth the tide of controversy rolled. The Hebrew University brought one of its most brilliant and objective scientists to show that the paper on which the scrolls were written was at least 2,000 years old. At length, in June, 1951, Zeitlin strode right into the lion's den and lectured on his conclusions to an audience of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem—with Bukenik in the chair.

The meeting was an event of major importance in the life of the Capital. Zeitlin alleged that one young scholar, no great authority on the Bible, who was then serving in the forces was sent on special military duty to attend the meeting and join in the debate against Zeitlin. Another speaker in the discussion, abandoning the academic field to Zeitlin, found fault with his Hebrew accent. In general, the older professors held aloof from the discussion, the reason subsequently given being that the speaker had not dealt adequately with the point (a contention not borne out by the precis of the lecture subsequently published by Zeitlin).

Undaunted, Zeitlin has never ceased to exploit every opportunity to press his point of view. The printing of this facsimile of the Zadokite fragments is his latest chance to ride again. In a brilliant analysis he assigns these texts also to the Middle Ages, tearing to pieces Schechter's theory that they too belonged to the Second Commonwealth period. "There is no proof whatsoever that these fragments belong to a very early period. They were not even discovered by a Beduin in a cave..."; he maintains, and the last sentences of the monograph conclude with this deadly shaft: "The discovery of the fragments by Schechter created a sensation which swayed the minds of scholars as well as laymen. To doubt the authenticity of the fragments was at that time considered a heresy. Similarly to call into question the authenticity of the Hebrew Scrolls is also to court heresy."

The monograph which gives a facsimile of the full text of the Zadokite Fragments will prove a valuable tool in the hands of Jewish scholars and may well lead to some second thoughts on the dates ascribed to many so-called early works.

A. S. SUPER

UNIVERSITIES ON TRIAL

RED BRICK UNIVERSITY. By Bruce Truscot. Penguin Books. 075 pp. 3/6.

What are the functions of a university? In the opinion of Professor Truscot those of primary importance are research or the pursuit of knowledge, and teaching or the dissemination of knowledge; and in "Red Brick University" he sets out to show how far the modern civic universities in Britain are succeeding in carrying out these functions.

The author's pseudonym conceals the identity of a professor who has obviously had wide experience of both the modern British universities such as Manchester, Liverpool or Leeds, and of those more famous and ancient seats of learning, Oxford and Cambridge; and he has much of interest to say about the organisation of a university and the life and leisure of the students and professorial staff. He contrasts in considerable detail the advantages of 'Oxbridge,' and particularly the benefits of its residential colleges, with the situation in "Red Brick" where practically all the students live at home or in lodgings; and he is a strong advocate of the establishment of halls of residence at all universities. He admits, however, that as opposed to its residential advantages, Oxbridge suffers from certain consequential drawbacks, in that, for instance, the social and athletic side of university life may absorb too much of the undergraduate's time and energies.

Governors and Professors

On the subject of administration and teaching he also has many pertinent comments to make. Too many of the governing bodies of our modern universities are unduly handicapped by members who have neither academic interests or experience. And too many members of the academic staff, despite the ample leisure they enjoy, devote little or no time to research work. The author cites as not untypical an Arts Faculty whose 20 professors produced only a single article each and three books between them in an academic year which included 2 weeks' vacation, and whose 80 lecturers contributed an eighth of a book and less than half an article during the same period.

While it is true that one can place too high a value on quantity at the expense of quality in research no less than in other work, one begins to suspect that the time and tranquillity which are traditionally the privilege of scholars may act as a soporific rather than as a spur to the efforts of many of them. The principal remedy suggested by Professor Truscot is that university appointments should be made for limited periods of say five to ten years and reappointment should be dependent at least partially on the amount and quality of the research work carried out during those terms.

Selection of Students

Universities are today in a state of expansion and transition, and many problems are likely to arise during the next few years in a more acute form than they have done hitherto. What kind of entrance examination is most likely to discover those young people who will really benefit from a university education? What should be the optimum number of students per university? Are present staff salaries adequate? How far is increased specialisation leading to an undue narrowness of outlook in academic life? How can the universities best be financed and how much state control is desirable?

These and other important questions are discussed by Professor Truscot in a stimulating and often amusing manner which should attract the general reader as well as those directly concerned with education.

ANDREW BOYD

Readers' Letters

CONDITIONS IN ERITREA

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Mr. A.V. Sherman's reference to exotic and out of the way lands in his review of my book, "Eritrea on the Eve" (in your issue of September 26), seems even more out of place in a newspaper published in Jerusalem than it would in London in these days of Internationalism and United Nations.

Most obviously your reviewer possesses no background of self-acquired knowledge concerning the history of Eritrea, nor has he read "Eritrea on the Eve" with attention, otherwise he would have been fully aware that though Ethiopia lost full control of her Red Sea coast to the Turks in 1397, Turkish control was confined to the ports. The colony of Eritrea was only carved out by the Italians in the last quarter of the 19th century, and their annexations in that area terminated in 1896 when they were defeated in the Battle of Adowa.

Mr. Sherman is incorrect in claiming that the economic misery of the Eritreans is a "product of natural poverty and privation." Had he studied "Eritrea on the Eve," or the facts on which the book is based, he would have observed that Eritrea was greatly impoverished by the war waged by Italy, which destroyed vegetation wholesale, and that the subsequent failure to replant encouraged soil erosion. In the words of A. B. Wylie, Senior British Vice-Consul for the Red Sea, "everyone has cut down and no one has replanted"....

Whilst warfare and resultant soil erosion has greatly reduced the cultivable area, visitors to the territory will see that the land areas for cultivation have been increased by Government. Having the Eritreans what the Italians did not think worth taking. The process of expropriation began by the Italians was continued by the British, as testified in a pamphlet prepared for the use of his British colleagues by Mr. C. H. Trevaskis, when Acting Chief Secretary of Eritrea.

In the last chapter of "Eritrea on the Eve" the main needs of liberated Eritrea are outlined. Eritrea has attained local self-government and has now the possibility of dealing with those needs, so far as her revenue will permit. For what is economically beyond her power the most apply either to the Ethiopian Federation of which she forms a part, or to outside international sources.

Mr. Sherman's criticism of my book embodies a complaint that I have not dealt in detail with the economy of Ethiopia, but this I intend to attempt in another book. The present volume deals primarily with Eritrea on the eve of her liberation.

Yours, etc.,

H. SYLVIA PANKHURST

"New Timesand Ethiopia News,"
2, Charteris Road,
Woodford Green, Essex.

Publications Received

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Weil, G., Mahnmärchen. Sagenhaftes über die Lebensbäume. E. Kargen, Basel.

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HEBREW

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Chess

Set Blitz Rules Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

PROBLEM No. 789

Endgame No. 36. Rabinsky Championship of the Hebrew Military Zone, 1951

White to play and win.

Black to play and win.

Black: Kpb5; Pb4, d5, f5, g4, h5. (7)
White: Kg7; Pb6, g5, h4. (3)

Endgame No. 36 actually ended in a draw, but a year later it was found that White had a very interesting way of winning. Could solvers work it out?

First Prize: 1.P-d3! by P. Grashoven, Holland.

Second Prize: 1.P-b4 by J. Pelz, Spain.

Third Prize: A.R. 421 by J. Zaldo, Spain.

Fourth Hon. Mention: 1.P. 412 by H. Hornung, Sweden.

Second H.M.: 1.P. 463 by J. Kiss, Hungary.

Third H.M.: A.R. 466 by L. Goldschmidt, Bene-Le-Zion.

Fourth H.M.: A.R. 491 by E. Bruhn, Denmark.

Fifth H.M.: 1.P-b8 (=Queen)+! 1.P-b8 (=Knight)+! 1.P-b8 (=Rook)+! 1.P-b8 (=Bishop)! A.R. 419 (Bonner); 1.P-b8 (=Knight)+! 1.P. 425 (Mansfield); A.R. 417 (Lazurko).

Commendation: Leighton, Sainsbury, 1952.

We publish above the joint Italian and Israeli problem, the first composed by citizens of both countries. The original version of this problem, which was published in the Italian Chess Federation Magazine, contained a dual. This was the only correction to be made.

JOINT DIPLOMAT TOURNEY
THE JERUSALEM POST
v.
"IL MATTINO" (MILAN)
TWO-MOVERS

10 problems by 10 composers from each country. The following solvers have submitted their solutions: A.H.459 (Rehovot); A.H.460 (Haifa); A.H.461 (Jerusalem); A.H.462 (Tel Aviv); A.H.463 (Jerusalem); A.H.464 (Jerusalem); A.H.465 (Jerusalem); A.H.466 (Bene-Le-Zion); A.H.467 (Jerusalem); A.H.468 (Jerusalem); A.H.469 (Jerusalem); A.H.470 (Jerusalem); A.H.471 (Jerusalem); A.H.472 (Jerusalem); A.H.473 (Jerusalem); A.H.474 (Jerusalem); A.H.475 (Jerusalem); A.H.476 (Jerusalem); A.H.477 (Jerusalem); A.H.478 (Jerusalem); A.H.479 (Jerusalem); A.H.480 (Jerusalem); A.H.481 (Jerusalem); A.H.482 (Jerusalem); A.H.483 (Jerusalem); A.H.484 (Jerusalem); A.H.485 (Jerusalem); A.H.486 (Jerusalem); A.H.487 (Jerusalem); A.H.488 (Jerusalem); A.H.489 (Jerusalem); A.H.490 (Jerusalem); A.H.491 (Jerusalem); A.H.492 (Jerusalem); A.H.493 (Jerusalem); A.H.494 (Jerusalem); A.H.495 (Jerusalem); A.H.496 (Jerusalem); A.H.497 (Jerusalem); A.H.498 (Jerusalem); A.H.499 (Jerusalem); A.H.500 (Jerusalem); A.H.501 (Jerusalem); A.H.502 (Jerusalem); A.H.503 (Jerusalem); A.H.504 (Jerusalem); 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